BRITISH STANDARD 881 & 589 : 1955

NOMENCLATURE OF COMMERCIAL TIMBERS

INCLUDING

SOURCES OF SUPPLY

BRITISH STANDARDS INSTITUTION

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Price 15/- net

BRITISH STANDARDS INSTITUTION

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THIS BRITISH STANDARD, having been approved by the Timber Industry Standards Committee and endorsed by the Chairman of the Building Divisional Council, was published under the authority of the General Council on 14th October, 1955.
First published, November, 1946.
First revision, October, 1955.

The Institution desires to call attention to the fact that this British Standard does not purport to include all the necessary provisions of a contract.

In order to keep abreast of progress in the industries concerned, British Standards are subject to periodical review. Suggestions for improvements will be recorded and in due course brought to the notice of the committees charged with the revision of the standards to which they refer.

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The following B.S.I. references relate to the work on this standard :—
Committee reference TIB/3
Drafts for comment CR(TIB) 1447, CR(TIB) 8702

CO-OPERATING ORGANIZATIONS

The Timber Industry Standards Committee under whose supervision this British Standard was prepared consists of representatives from the following Government departments and scientific and industrial organizations :—

Association of Consulting Engineers (Incorporated)
British Door Association
*British Furniture Trade Confederation
British Railways—The British Transport Commission
*D.S.I.R.—Forest Products Research Laboratory
*English Joinery Manufacturers' Association (Incorporated)
Flush Door Manufacturers' Association
Institution of Civil Engineers
Institution of Municipal Engineers
Institution of Structural Engineers
Ministry of Housing and Local Government
*Ministry of Works
National Federation of Building Trades Employers
*Royal Institute of British Architects
Royal Institution of Chartered Surveyors
*Timber Development Association
*Timber Trade Federation of the United Kingdom

The Government departments and scientific and industrial organizations marked with an asterisk in the above list, together with the following, were directly represented on the committee entrusted with the preparation of this standard :—

Empire Forestry Association
Office of the High Commissioner for New Zealand
Office of the High Commission of Canada
Imperial Forestry Institute
Colonial Products Laboratory
Other suppliers of timber and specialists

BRITISH STANDARD

NOMENCLATURE OF COMMERCIAL TIMBERS

FOREWORD

1. This British Standard prepared under the authority of the Timber Industry Standards Committee is a revision of B.S. 881 ' Nomenclature of hardwoods ' and B.S. 589, ' Nomenclature of softwoods ' issued as a single publication in 1946. A provisional supplement PD 841 was issued in October 1948 to bring the standard nomenclature in line with recent developments at that time. The present revision has been prepared to bring the nomenclature in line with changes in the timber situation that have occurred in recent years, in particular the increased number of unfamiliar species available on the United Kingdom market.

It should be understood that the division of commercial timbers into two classes follows the definitions of hardwoods and softwoods in B.S. 565 : 1949, ' Glossary of terms applicable to timber, plywood and joinery ', based on a long-standing custom of the trade. These definitions are as follows :—

Hardwood. A conventional term used to denote the timber of broad-leaved trees belonging to the botanical group *Angiosperms.*

Softwood. A conventional term used to denote the timber of trees belonging to the botanical group *Gymnosperms.* Commercial timbers in this group are practically confined to the class *Coniferae* or conifers.

2. The nomenclature is intended to include all hardwoods and softwoods of economic importance in the United Kingdom. As a general rule only those oversea timbers that have been imported in quantity over a number of years have been accepted as being of economic importance. This means that some timbers which were imported on trial, or for a short period only, have been deliberately excluded. It will be noted, however, that some old-established timbers which are no longer on the market have been retained for reference.

3. An innovation is the arrangement in alphabetical order of botanical names instead of trade names. This arrangement brings together closely allied timbers and has the additional advantage of indicating true relationships, which may otherwise be obscured. In deciding to recommend the botanical arrangement, the drafting committee had in mind also the growing appreciation of the significance of botanical names and botanical classification in the timber trade. Another important consideration is that botanical names provide a standard nomenclature for international use. It will be found that the usefulness of the standard as a reference list is not diminished by the new arrangement, as the alphabetical index on pages 112–144 includes all trade and vernacular names in general use in addition to the botanical names.

4. In drawing up this Nomenclature the British Standards Institution has been guided by the principle of establishing a single standard name for each timber and restricting that name to one timber only. Experience has shown, however, that it is not practicable in every case to establish a single standard name to the exclusion of all others. In the case of certain oversea timbers known by two or more names according to the country of origin the Institution has been unable to recommend one name in preference to another. Thus it has been decided to recognise **afara** and **limba** as alternative standard names for *Terminalia superba*, and **obeche** and **wawa** as alternative standard names for *Triplochiton scleroxylon*. A similar departure from principle has been made in the case of **European spruce** or **whitewood** and **Scots pine** or **redwood** ; as in previous editions of the Nomenclature it has been considered expedient to recognize the established custom of using one name for the home-grown timber and another for the imported.

5. In selecting standard names the drafting committee has had in mind the following considerations :—

(*a*) Any name selected as standard must have a reasonable chance of being adopted in practice.

(*b*) It is inexpedient to reject names firmly established by trade custom in this country.

(*c*) Where it is necessary to choose between several well established names, the most widely used name should be selected as the standard.

(*d*) Wherever possible, names standardized in the country of origin should be adopted as standard names.

In certain cases it has been found impossible to reconcile established usage in this country with standard practice in the country of origin, and some names adopted as standard in Australia, the United States of America and elsewhere have been found unacceptable as standard names in the United Kingdom. As a rule, however, all such names have been included for reference in Column 4 (Other Names).

6. Attention is drawn to the drafting committee's policy of achieving a measure of rationalization by standardizing, in appropriate cases, a generic trade name, for example the name **oak** for all species of the botanical genus *Quercus*, the various commercial varieties of oak being distinguished by appropriate qualifying names. Other examples are **birch** (*Betula*), **beech** (*Fagus*), **ash** (*Fraxinus*), **walnut** (*Juglans*), **mahogany** (*Swietenia* and *Khaya*), **elm** (*Ulmus*). Where there is no English equivalent the Latin or botanical generic name itself is sometimes suitable as a standard name, for example *Afzelia*, *Antiaris*, *Canarium*, *Guarea*. This is essentially the same principle as the use of English generic names.

7. A common problem confronting the committee has been the practice of applying the names of well-known woods such as oak, walnut, mahogany, or teak, with a geographical or other qualification, to timbers that have no botanical relationship with those properly so named. It will be noted that names of this kind are distinguished by quotation marks

to indicate that they are not true oaks, walnuts, mahoganies, etc., as the case may be. Many of these names have become firmly established by long use (for example ' Queensland walnut,' ' Rhodesian teak ' and ' Tasmanian oak ') and where there is no suitable alternative it has been decided to adopt the established name as the standard although it is botanically inappropriate. Standard names in this category are marked † with a special sign (†). It should not be inferred that the timbers in question are necessarily inferior to timbers that are true to name. Furthermore, although it has been considered expedient to accept inappropriate trade names as standard in these instances, this exceptional procedure should not be taken as a precedent to justify the acceptance of similar names hereafter. The Committee wish to draw attention to the desirability of making clear the meaning of such names where sales to the general public are concerned. In the timber trade the facts are known, and here the question of misleading trade descriptions under the Merchandise Marks Act is unlikely to arise. It cannot be assumed, however, that the facts are known to manufacturers or retailers in the many trades in which timber is used as a raw material, or to the general public : accordingly it is suggested that any use of such botanically inappropriate names should be accompanied by sufficient explanation—by references to this Nomenclature or otherwise—to ensure that the public is not misled.

8. It is common knowledge that the quality of many commercial timbers varies with locality of growth and also depends on methods of conversion and the degree of selection exercised by shippers. For this reason the name of the port of shipment or the locality of origin is often associated with timber of a particular quality, as for example, in the case of pine (redwood) and oak from different parts of Europe, and mahogany from different parts of Africa. There is no intention to restrict the use of such names (many of which are included in column 4 for reference) and it is recognized that they may be used as alternatives to the standard name when it is desired to specify the geographical origin more precisely.

9. In order to keep the list of Other Names (Column 4) within reasonable bounds it has been considered necessary, as a general rule, to restrict the list to trade names used, or likely to be used, in commercial transactions in the United Kingdom, including certain local or vernacular names that commonly appear on shipping documents and so find their way into trade use. Names standardized in other countries have also been included for reference wherever these differ from the British Standard name. The index on pages 112–144 enables these alternative names to be correlated with the appropriate standard name. Those names in Column 4 that are * liable to be confusing are marked with an asterisk (*).

10. The opportunity has been taken in this revision to include a column (Column 5) giving the average weight per cubic foot, at 15 per cent moisture content, of each timber. The use of brackets in this column indicates that the figure is uncertain.

11. In order to reduce the possibility of misunderstanding due to different pronunciations of certain trade names the conventional pro-

nunciation is indicated in the case of some standard names that may give rise to difficulties. See below for an explanation of the signs used to indicate the pronunciation.

12. It is confidently hoped that the general adoption of a nationally agreed standard nomenclature will result in introducing uniformity and simplicity in place of the chaotic conditions that formerly existed ; it is to be expected that the use of some alternative names will continue, but the general position will have been greatly clarified. In specifications and contracts, where accuracy may be a matter of vital importance, reference to a timber by its British Standard name should eliminate all risk of misunderstanding on either side.

13. The Institution desires to acknowledge the great assistance rendered by the Forest Products Research Laboratory and the Imperial Forestry Institute in the preparation of this Nomenclature.

14. This is the first edition of this Nomenclature in its present form and it is possibly not entirely free from inaccuracies. Furthermore, the timber situation is continually changing and it is to be expected that additions and corrections will need to be made from time to time. Suggestions for improvements will be welcomed and recorded for the attention of the committee responsible for the preparation of amendment slips or a revised edition.

Note on Pronunciation

The pronunciation of certain standard names is indicated by spelling the name afresh in brackets in the conventional manner adopted by the Concise Oxford Dictionary.

Each consonant is given its ordinary sound.

Where ' g ' is used it is hard (as in *g*ain) ; a soft ' g ' is given as a ' j.'

The following vowel sounds are used :—

făt	mĕt	pĭn	hŏt	cŭp	mo͝on
fāte	mē	mīne	mōte	mūte	cow
māre	mēre	mīre	mo͞re		
bah	pert		port		

Two indistinct sounds have been included :—

*a*bout
mom*e*nt

Accent is marked by a dot (·) placed *after* the accented syllable

B.S. 881 BRITISH STANDARD

The hardwoods listed under this Standard Nomenclature are from broad-leaved trees belonging to the botanical group *Angiosperms*.

The weights shown in Column 5 are based on the data available and are subject to revision, especially in the case of timbers not yet systematically tested.

1	2	3
Botanical species	**Sources of supply**	**Standard name**
Acacia aneura F. Muell.	Australia	**mulga** (mŭl·gah)
Acacia melanoxylon R. Br.	Australia	**Australian blackwood**
Acanthopanax ricinifolius Seem. (*Kalopanax ricinifolius* Miq.)	Japan	**sen**
Acer. The English equivalent of *Acer* is **maple** which is recommended as the standard name for all species, except *Acer pseudoplatanus*, with a distinctive qualifying name, where appropriate, as indicated.		
Acer campestre L.	British Isles	**field maple**
Acer macrophyllum Pursh	Pacific Coast of Canada and U.S.A.	**Pacific maple**
Acer platanoides L.	Europe, including British Isles	**Norway maple**
Acer pseudoplatanus L.	Europe, including British Isles	**sycamore**
(1) *Acer rubrum* L. (2) *A. saccharinum* L.	Canada and Eastern U.S.A.	**soft maple**
Acer saccharum Marsh. (principally) *A. nigrum* Michx.f.	Canada and Eastern U.S.A.	**rock maple**
Acer spp.	Japan	**Japanese maple**
Achras sapota L. (*Manilkara zapotilla* Gilly)	Central America	**sapodilla** (săpōdĭl·la)

NOMENCLATURE OF HARDWOODS

In most cases the figures are average weights and are necessarily approximate; differences of one or two pounds are generally not significant. The use of brackets in this column indicates that the figure is uncertain.

4	5	6
Other names	**Av. weight at 15% moisture content lb/cu.ft.**	**Remarks**
	75	
	42	
	35	Should not be confused with **Japanese ash,** *Fraxinus mandshurica,* which it resembles.
	43	
Oregon maple (U.S.A.)	35	
European maple (U.K.) Bosnian maple (U.K.)	41	
plane (U.K.)* sycamore plane (U.K.) great maple (U.K.)	39	Harewood is sycamore or maple artificially dyed grey. Note that in the U.S.A. the name sycamore refers to *Platanus occidentalis* The principal figured form is known as fiddle-back sycamore.
(1) red maple (Canada and U.S.A.) (2) silver maple (Canada and U.S.A.)	(1) 39 (2) 34	A small proportion of box elder (*A. negundo* L.) is sometimes included.
hard maple (U.K., Canada and U.S.A.) white maple (sapwood) (U.S.A.)	46 (42)	Figured forms are known as fiddle-back maple, bird's-eye maple, blister maple, curly maple.
	68	

* This name is liable to be confusing and its use should be discontinued.

1	2	3
Botanical species	**Sources of supply**	**Standard name**
Adina cordifolia Benth. & Hook. ex Brandis	Burma, India, Thailand	**haldu** (hăl·dōō)
Aesculus hippocastanum L.	British Isles	**European horse-chestnut**
Aesculus turbinata Bl.	Japan	**Japanese horse-chestnut**
Aextoxicon punctatum Ruiz & Pav.	Chile	**olivillo** (ŏlĭvĭl·lō)
Afrormosia elata Harms	West Africa	**afrormosia**
Afzelia. The trade name **afzelia** is proposed for all species of this genus. In practice the West African species are usually grouped together as a single commercial timber. The East African species is usually marketed separately.		
Afzelia spp., principally (1) *A. africana* Smith (2) *A. bipindensis* Harms (3) *A. pachyloba* Harms (4) *A. quanzensis* Welw.	West Africa East Africa	**afzelia** (ăfzēl·ĭa)
Albizzia lebbek Benth.	India (including Andaman Islands), Burma	**kokko** (kō·kō)
Albizzia spp., principally *A. adianthifolia* W. F. Wight *A. ferruginea* Benth. *A. zygia* Macbride	West Africa	**West African albizzia**
A. grandibracteata Taub. *A. zygia* Macbride and allied species	Uganda	**nongo**

4	5	6
Other names	Av. weight at 15% moisture content lb/cu.ft.	Remarks
hnaw (Burma) kwao or kwow (Thailand)	42	
	32 (37)	
	36	
kokrodua (Gold Coast)	44	
(1–3) doussié (Cameroons) apa (Nigeria) aligna (Nigeria)	52	
(4) chanfuta (Mozambique) mussacossa (Mozambique) mkora (Tanganyika) mbembakofi (Tanganyika)	52	
'East Indian walnut' (U.K.)* siris (India)	40	
ayinre (Nigeria) okuro (Gold Coast)	36–45	The numerous African species of *Albizzia* show considerable variation in the properties of their timbers. The precise identity of the commercial species is uncertain.
red nongo (Uganda)	36	

* This name is liable to be confusing and its use should be discontinued.

1	2	3
Botanical species	**Sources of supply**	**Standard name**
Alnus. The English equivalent of *Alnus* is **alder** which is recommended as the standard name for all species, with a distinctive qualifying name, where appropriate, as indicated.		
Alnus glutinosa Gaertn.	Europe, including British Isles	**common alder**
Alnus incana Moench	Northern Europe	**grey alder**
Alstonia congensis Engl. *A. boonei* De Wild.	Tropical Africa	**alstonia** (ălstōn·*ĭa*)
Amoora polystachya Hook. f. & Jackson *A. cucullata* Roxb.	Thailand	**tasua** (tăz·ūa)
Andira inermis H. B. & K.	West Indies, Central America, Tropical South America	**angelin** (ăn·jĕlĭn)
Anisoptera. With the exception of Burmese **kaunghmu** (*A. scaphula*) the timbers of this genus are marketed under a group name which varies according to the country of origin.		
Anisoptera scaphula Pierre	Burma	**kaunghmu** (kowng·mo͞o)
Anisoptera spp., principally *A. laevis* Ridl. *A. scaphula* Pierre	Malaya	**mersawa** (mersah·w*a*)
Anisoptera spp., including *A. curtisii* Dyer *A. oblonga* Dyer *A. scaphula* Pierre	Thailand	**krabak** (krăb·ăk)
Anisoptera spp., principally *A. thurifera* Bl.	Philippines	**palosapis** (pălōsāp·ĭs)

4	5	6
Other names	Av. weight at 15% moisture content lb/cu.ft.	Remarks
black alder (U.K.)	33	
	33	
patternwood (E. & W. Africa) stoolwood (E. & W. Africa) mujua (Uganda) ahun, awun (Nigeria) duku (Nigeria) tsongutti (Belg. Congo) sindru (Gold Coast) emien (Fr. West Africa)	25	
	(35)	
angelim (Brazil) partridge wood (U.K.)* kuraru (B. Guiana) red cabbage-bark (B. Honduras) cabbage-bark (U.S.A.)	50	
	36	
	40	
	40	
	45	

* This name is liable to be confusing and its use should be discontinued.

1	2	3
Botanical species	**Sources of supply**	**Standard name**
Anogeissus acuminata Wall.	Burma, India, Thailand	**yon** (yōn)
Antiaris africana Engl. *A. welwitschii* Engl.	Tropical Africa	**antiaris**
Aspidosperma spp., principally *A. peroba* Fr. All. (*A. polyneuron* Muell. Arg.)	Brazil	**peroba rosa**
Astronium fraxinifolium Schott *A. graveolens* Jacq.	Brazil	**gonçalo alves** (gŏnsah·lō ăl·vĕs)
Aucoumea klaineana Pierre	French Equatorial Africa, Spanish Guinea	**gaboon**
Baikiaea plurijuga Harms	Rhodesia	'**Rhodesian teak**'†
Baphia nitida Lodd.	West Africa	**camwood**
Berlinia. The trade name **berlinia** is proposed provisionally to cover all species of this genus. At present it is uncertain whether the various commercial species show significant differences so far as their timber is concerned.		
Berlinia grandiflora Hutch. & Dalz. (*B. acuminata* Sol. ex Hook. f. *B. heudelotiana* Baill.) and possibly allied species	West Africa	**berlinia**

4	5	6
Other names	**Av. weight at 15% moisture content lb/cu.ft.**	**Remarks**
ta khian nu (Thailand)	60	
oro (Nigeria) ogiovu (Nigeria) kyenkyen or chenchen (Gold Coast) kirundu (Uganda)	27	
red peroba (U.K.)	48	Not to be confused with **white peroba,** *Paratecoma peroba.*
zebrawood (U.K.) courbaril (U.K.)* locust wood (U.K.)* kingwood (U.S.A.)* tigerwood (U.S.A.)*	59	
okoumé (Gaboon) 'Gaboon mahogany' (U.K.)*	27	
Zambesi redwood (Rhodesia) umgusi, mukushi or mukusi (Rhodesia)	57	
	(60)	The original camwood of commerce. Supplies are becoming scarce and it is being replaced by *Pterocarpus soyauxii.*
ekpogoi (Nigeria)	45	

* This name is liable to be confusing and its use should be discontinued.

† See Foreword, page 6, paragraph 7.

1	2	3
Botanical species	**Sources of supply**	**Standard name**
Betula. The English equivalent of *Betula* is **birch** which is recommended as the standard name for all species, with a distinctive qualifying name, where appropriate, as indicated.		
Betula alleghaniensis Britt. (*B. lutea* Michx.) (principally) *B. lenta* L.	Canada and Eastern U.S.A.	**yellow birch**
Betula papyrifera Marsh.	Canada and Eastern U.S.A.	**paper birch**
Betula papyrifera Marsh. var. *occidentalis* Sarg.	Western Canada and U.S.A.	**western paper birch**
Betula verrucosa Ehrh. (*B. pendula* Roth *B. alba* L., partly) *B. pubescens* Ehrh. (*B. odorata* Bechst. *B. alba* L., partly)	Europe, including British Isles	**European birch**
Bombax. **Bombax** is recommended as the standard name for all species of this genus, with a distinctive qualifying name, where appropriate, as indicated.		
Bombax buonopozense P. Beauv. and possibly allied species, e.g. *B. chevalieri* Pellegr.	West Africa	**West African bombax**
Bowdichia spp.	Brazil	**sucupira** (sūkūpēr·*a*)
Brachylaena hutchinsii Hutch.	East Africa	**muhuhu** (muhu·hu)

4	5	6
Other names	Av. weight at 15% moisture content lb/cu.ft.	Remarks
Canadian yellow birch (U.K.) Quebec birch (U.K.) American birch (in part) (U.K.) betula wood (Canada) hard birch (Canada)	44	Curly grained and strongly figured varieties of this species have been marketed in Great Britain as Canadian silky wood. Sapwood is referred to as white birch and is sometimes confused with *B. papyrifera*. Heartwood is referred to as red birch.
American birch (in part) (U.K.) white birch (Canada)	40	
western birch (Canada and U.S.A.) western white birch (Canada and U.K.)	38	
English birch (U.K.) Finnish birch (U.K.) Swedish birch (U.K.) etc., according to origin. silver birch (U.K.) white birch (U.K.)	42	Names indicating the geographical origin more precisely, as in Column 4, may be used as alternatives to the standard name. Karelian birch, masur birch, and flame or ice birch are special figured varieties.
	(22)	
black sucupira (U.K.)	62	This is the timber usually imported from Brazil as sucupira. The name is also applied to species of *Diplotropis* and to *Ferreirea spectabilis* Fr. All. The latter has been marketed as yellow sucupira.
muhugwe (Tanganyika)	61	

1	2	3
Botanical species	**Sources of supply**	**Standard name**
Brachystegia. The trade name **okwen** is proposed provisionally to cover all the West African species. At present is is uncertain whether the various commercial species show significant differences so far as their timber is concerned.		
Brachystegia spp., including *B. eurycoma* Harms *B. leonensis* Hutch. & Burtt Davy *B. nigerica* Hoyle & A. P. D. Jones	West Africa	**okwen** (ŏk·wĕn)
Brosimum paraense Hub. (*Ferolia guianensis* Aubl.)	Tropical America	**satiné** (săt·ĭnā)
Brya ebenus DC.	Jamaica, Cuba	**cocuswood**
Bulnesia arborea Engl.	Venezuela	**verawood**
Buxus. The trade name **boxwood**, originally the English equivalent of *Buxus sempervirens*, has been extended to cover a number of botanically unrelated species with wood resembling true boxwood in general character. These are known by distinctive trade names (see *Gonioma kamassi*, *Gossypiospermum praecox*, *Phyllostylon brasiliense*).		
Buxus macowani Oliv.	South Africa	**East London boxwood**
Buxus sempervirens L.	Europe (including British Isles), Asia Minor, Western Asia	**European boxwood**
Caesalpinia echinata Lam. (*Guilandina echinata* Spreng.)	Brazil	**brazilwood**
Caesalpinia granadillo Pitt. and allied species	Venezuela	**partridgewood**

4	5	6
Other names	**Av. weight at 15% moisture content lb/cu.ft.**	**Remarks**
brachystegia (Nigeria)	(40)	
muirapiranga (Brazil) bois satiné (France) satiné rubané (France)	63	Not to be confused with satinwood, *Chloroxylon swietenia* and *Fagara* spp.
cocus (U.K.) granadillo (General)* 'brown ebony' (U.S.A.)* 'green ebony' (U.S.A.)* 'Jamaica ebony' (U.S.A.)*	75	
'Maracaibo lignum vitae' (U.K.)*	71	Not to be confused with **lignum vitae**, *Guaiacum* spp.
Cape box (S. Africa)	60	
box (U.K.) Abassian boxwood (U.K.) Iranian or Persian boxwood (U.K.) Turkey boxwood (U.K.) etc., according to origin.	58	Names indicating the geographical origin more precisely, as in Column 4, may be used as alternatives to the standard name.
Bahia wood (U.K.) Para wood (U.K.) Pernambuco wood (U.K.)	80	
'Maracaibo ebony' (U.K.)* granadillo (Venezuela)	77	

* This name is liable to be confusing and its use should be discontinued.

1	2	3
Botanical species	**Sources of supply**	**Standard name**
Calophyllum brasiliense Camb.	Tropical South America	**jacareuba** (jăk*a*rāōō·b*a*, or jăk*a*rōō·b*a*)
Calophyllum brasiliense Camb. var. *rekoi* Standl.	Central America, including British Honduras	**Santa Maria**
Calophyllum spp. (excluding *C. inophyllum* L.)	Malaya	**bintangor**
Calycophyllum candidissimum DC.	Cuba, Central America, Tropical South America	**degame** (*d*egahm·ē)
Canarium. **Canarium** is recommended as the standard name for all species of this genus, with a distinctive qualifying name, where appropriate, as indicated.		
Canarium euphyllum Kurz	India (Andaman Islands only)	**Indian canarium**
Canarium schweinfurthii Engl.	West and East Africa	**African canarium**
Canarium spp.	Malaya	**Malayan canarium**
Carapa guianensis Aubl.	West Indies, Tropical South America	**crabwood**
Cardwellia sublimis F. Muell.	Australia	**Australian silky-oak**

4	5	6
Other names	Av. weight at 15% moisture content lb/cu.ft.	Remarks
	38	
	38	
	43	
'degame lancewood' (U.K.)* lemonwood (U.S.A.)	51	
'Indian white mahogany' (U.K.)* dhup, white dhup (India)	25	
abel (Cameroons) aiélé (Gaboon) mwafu (Uganda)	33	
kedondong (Malaya)	36	
andiroba (Brazil) 'Brazilian mahogany' (U.K.)* 'British Guiana mahogany' (U.K.)* 'Demerara mahogany' (U.K.)* 'Para mahogany' (U.K.)* figueroa (Ecuador) tangare (Ecuador) krappa (Surinam)	40	
northern silky-oak (Australia)	34	Not to be confused with **grevillea**, *Grevillea robusta*, from East Africa.

* This name is liable to be confusing and its use should be discontinued.

1	2	3
Botanical species	**Sources of supply**	**Standard name**
Cariniana sp.	Brazil	**jequitiba** (jĕquĭtē·b*a*)
Carpinus betulus L.	Europe, including British Isles	**hornbeam**
(1) *Carya glabra* Sweet (*C. porcina* Nutt. *Hicoria glabra* Brit.) (2) *Carya tomentosa* Nutt. (*C. alba* K. Koch *Hicoria alba* Brit.) (3) *Carya laciniosa* Loud. (*C. sulcata* Nutt. *Hicoria laciniosa* Sarg.) (4) *Carya ovata* K. Koch (*Hicoria ovata* Brit.)	Eastern Canada and Eastern U.S.A.	**hickory**
(5) *Carya illinoensis* K. Koch (*C. pecan* Engl. & Graebn. *Hicoria pecan* Brit.) (6) *Carya aquatica* Nutt. (*Hicoria aquatica* Brit.)	U.S.A.	**pecan** (pē·kăn)
Cassipourea elliottii Alston	East Africa	**pillarwood**

Castanea. The English equivalent of *Castanea* is **chestnut** ; not to be confused with horse-chestnut (*Aesculus*).

Castanea dentata Borkh.	U.S.A.	**American chestnut**
Castanea sativa Mill. (*C. vesca* Gaertn.)	Europe, including British Isles	**sweet chestnut**
Castanospermum australe A. Cunn.	Australia	**black bean**

4	5	6
Other names	**Av. weight at 15% moisture content lb/cu.ft.**	**Remarks**
jequitiba rosa (Brazil)	37	
	48	
(1) pignut hickory (U.S.A.) (2) mockernut hickory (U.S.A.) (3) shellbark hickory (U.S.A.) (4) shagbark hickory (U.S.A.)	52	The terms 'white' and 'red' hickory refer to sapwood and heartwood respectively. The various botanical species are not differentiated in practice. **Hickory** exported from Canada usually includes species (1) and (4).
(5) pecan hickory (U.S.A.) sweet pecan (U.S.A.) (6) water hickory (U.S.A.) bitter pecan (U.S.A.)	47	
ndiri (Tanganyika) musaisi (Kenya)	48	
	30	
Spanish chestnut (U.K.) European chestnut (U.K.)	35	
	45	

1	2	3
Botanical species	**Sources of supply**	**Standard name**
Cedrela. The trade name **cedar** has become firmly attached to several different kinds of timber, both hardwood and softwood, possessed of a natural fragrance which recalls that of true cedar (*Cedrus*). The various kinds of cedar are known by distinctive qualifying names. (See also Nomenclature of Softwoods.) Names indicating the geographical origin more precisely, as in Column 4, may be used as alternatives to the standard name.		
Cedrela fissilis Vell. and possibly allied species	Tropical South America	'**South American cedar**'†
Cedrela mexicana Roem. and possibly allied species	Central America and West Indies	'**Central American cedar**'†
Cedrela toona Roxb.	Burma, India, Pakistan, Thailand	'**Burma cedar**'† etc., according to origin
Cedrela toona Roxb. var. *australis* C. DC.	Australia	'**Australian cedar**'†
(1) *Ceiba pentandra* Gaertn. (*Eriodendron anfractuosum* DC.)	Eastern hemisphere tropics generally	**ceiba** (sē·ba)
(2) *Ceiba occidentalis* Burk.	Tropical America	

4	5	6
Other names	**Av. weight at 15% moisture content lb/cu.ft.**	**Remarks**
' Brazilian cedar ' (U.K.) ' British Guiana cedar ' (U.K.) ' Peruvian cedar ' (U.K.) etc., according to origin ' cedar ' (U.K.) ' cigar-box cedar ' (U.K.) cedro (S. America)	29	
'British Honduras cedar' (U.K.) 'Honduras cedar ' (U.K.) ' Mexican cedar ' (U.K.) ' Nicaraguan cedar ' (U.K.) ' Tabasco cedar ' (U.K.) ' Trinidad cedar ' (U.K.) ' West Indian cedar ' (U.K.) etc., according to origin ' cedar ' (U.K.) ' cigar-box cedar ' (U.K.)	30	Sometimes called ' Spanish cedar ' in reference to the former Spanish colonies in the West Indies.
toon (India, Pakistan) yomhom (Thailand)	33	
' red cedar ' (Australia)	33	
(1) silk cotton (Africa, etc.) fromager (France)	(22)	
(2) ' Honduras cottonwood ' (U.K.)*	(22)	

* This name is liable to be confusing and its use should be discontinued.

† See Foreword, page 6, paragraph 7.

1	2	3
Botanical species	**Sources of supply**	**Standard name**
Celtis occidentalis L.	U.S.A.	**hackberry**
Celtis spp., principally *C. adolfi-frederici* Engl. *C. soyauxii* Engl. *C. zenkeri* Engl.	Tropical Africa	**African celtis**
Ceratopetalum apetalum D. Don	Australia	**coachwood**
Cercidiphyllum japonicum Sieb. & Zucc.	Japan	**katsura** (kătsŭr·*a*)
Chlorophora excelsa Benth. & Hook. f. *C. regia* A. Chev.	West and East Africa	**iroko** (īrōk·ō)
Chlorophora tinctoria Gaud.	West Indies and Tropical America	**fustic** (fŭs·tĭk)
Chloroxylon swietenia DC.	Ceylon, India	**Ceylon satinwood**
Chukrasia tabularis A. Juss.	Burma, India, Pakistan	**chickrassy**
Chukrasia velutina W. & A.	Thailand	**yom hin** (yŏm hĭn)
Cleistopholis patens Engl. & Diels	East and West Africa	**otu** (ō·tū)

4	5	6
Other names	**Av. weight at 15% moisture content lb/cu.ft.**	**Remarks**
	40	
esa (Gold Coast) ita (Nigeria) ohia (Nigeria)	50	
	39	
	(27)	
mvule (East Africa) odum (Gold Coast) kambala (Belg. Congo and Fr. W. Africa) tule, intule (Mozambique) moreira (Angola) ' African teak ' (U.K.)*	41	
moralfino (Ecuador) yellowwood (W. Indies)* tatajuba (Brazil)	55–60	
East Indian satinwood (U.K.)	62	Not to be confused with **West Indian satinwood,** *Fagara flava.*
chittagong wood (U.K.) yinma (Burma)	40 (45)	
sobu (Ivory Coast)	26	

* This name is liable to be confusing and its use should be discontinued.

1	2	3
Botanical species	**Sources of supply**	**Standard name**
Cordia abyssinica R. Br. (*C. holstii* Gürke)	East Africa	**mukumari** (mūkūmah·rĭ)
Cordia alliodora Cham.	West Indies and Tropical America	**salmwood**
Cordia goeldiana Hub.	Brazil	**freijo** (frā·jō)
Cornus. The English equivalent of *Cornus* is cornel or **dogwood**. The only species of commercial importance as timber is *Cornus florida* (see below). Formerly small quantities of an unidentified species of *Cornus* were imported from Asia Minor under the name of Turkish cornel or stonewood.		
Cornus florida L.	U.S.A.	**dogwood**
Croton megalocarpus Hutch.	Kenya, Tanganyika	**musine** (mo͞osēn·ĭ)
Cylicodiscus gabunensis Harms	West Africa	**okan** (ō·kăn)
Cynometra alexandri C. H. Wright	Uganda	**muhimbi** (mūhĭm·bĭ)
Dactylocladus stenostachys Oliv.	Sarawak	**jongkong**
Dalbergia. The trade name **rosewood** (French : palissandre) refers to *Dalbergias* generally with the exception of certain species which are known by distinctive names as indicated.		
Dalbergia cearensis Ducke (probably)	Brazil	**kingwood**
Dalbergia latifolia Roxb.	India, Java	**Indian rosewood**
Dalbergia melanoxylon Guill. & Perr.	East Africa	**African blackwood**

4	5	6
Other names	Av. weight at 15% moisture content lb/cu.ft.	Remarks
mugoma (E. Africa) mringaringa (Tanganyika)	27	
'Ecuador laurel' (U.K.)* laurel de costa (Ecuador)	34	
	37	
cornel (U.S.A.)	52	
	45	
denya (Gold Coast)	60	
muhindi (Uganda)	57	
merebong (Sarawak) merubong (Sarawak) medang jongkong (Sarawak) medang tabak (Sarawak)	(30)	
violetta (U.S.A.) violet wood (U.S.A.)	75	
Bombay blackwood (India) East Indian rosewood (U.K.)	54	
'Mozambique ebony' (U.K.)* mpingo (Tanganyika)	75	

* This name is liable to be confusing and its use should be discontinued.

1	2	3
Botanical species	**Sources of supply**	**Standard name**
Dalbergia nigra Fr. All. (principally)	Brazil	**Brazilian rosewood**
Dalbergia oliveri Gamb.	Burma	**Burma tulip wood**
Dalbergia retusa Hemsl. and allied species	Central America	**cocobolo** (kōkōbōl·ō)
Dalbergia sissoo Roxb.	India, Pakistan	**sissoo**
Dalbergia stevensonii Standl.	British Honduras	**Honduras rosewood**
Dalbergia frutescens Britton var. *tomentosa* Standl.	Brazil	**Brazilian tulip wood**
Daniellia ogea Rolfe ex Holl. *D. thurifera* Bennett	West Africa	**ogea** (ōjē·*a*)
Dicorynia paraensis Benth.	The Guianas, Brazil	**basralocus** (băs·r*a* lō·kŭs)

Diospyros. The trade name **ebony** covers all species of *Diospyros* with predominantly black heartwood. Commercial ebony is known by distinctive trade names according to the country of origin, e.g. **Ceylon ebony, Macassar ebony.** The names coromandel and calamander wood refer to ebony with grey or brown mottling. The name white ebony refers to the light-coloured wood.

Diospyros ebenum Koen.	Ceylon, India	**Ceylon ebony**
Diospyros spp., including *D. crassiflora* Hiern *D. piscatoria* Gürke	Tropical Africa	**African ebony**
Diospyros celebica Bakh.	Celebes	**Macassar ebony**

4	5	6
Other names	**Av. weight at 15% moisture content lb/cu.ft.**	**Remarks**
Bahia rosewood (U.K.) Rio rosewood (U.K.) jacaranda (Brazil)*	54	The commercial name jacaranda should not be confused with the botanical name *Jacaranda copaia.*
tamalan (Burma)	65	Not to be confused with the wood of the tulip tree, *Liriodendron tulipifera.*
	62–75	
shisham (Pakistan)	52	
	60	
pinkwood (U.S.A.) bois de rose (France)*	60	Not to be confused with the wood of the tulip tree, *Liriodendron tulipifera.*
oziya (Nigeria) daniellia (Nigeria) incenso or insenso (Portuguese Guinea)	26–36	As there are other species of *Daniellia* which should not be confused with *D. ogea* and *D. thurifera* the distinctive name ogea is to be preferred.
angelique (Fr. Guiana)	45	
East Indian ebony (U.K.)	74	
Cameroons ebony (U.K.) Kribi ebony (U.K.) Gaboon ebony (U.K.) Madagascar ebony (U.K.) Nigerian ebony (U.K.) etc., according to country or port of origin	64 (68)	

* This name is liable to be confusing and its use should be discontinued.

1	2	3
Botanical species	**Sources of supply**	**Standard name**
Diospyros marmorata Park.	India (Andaman Islands only)	**Andaman marblewood**
Diospyros virginiana L.	U.S.A.	**persimmon**
Dipterocarpus. As a general rule the timbers of this genus are marketed collectively under a group name which varies according to the country of origin. (Exceptions to this are *D. tuberculatus*, the **eng** or in of Burma, and *D. zeylanicus*, the **hora** of Ceylon.) The species included in commercial shipments from any one country depend on the composition of the forest in the locality exploited and the character of the timber varies accordingly. 46 lb. per cu. ft. at 15 per cent moisture content is an approximate average figure for *Dipterocarpus* timbers generally, except the *tuberculatus* group.		
Dipterocarpus tuberculatus Roxb.	Burma, Thailand	**eng**
Dipterocarpus zeylanicus Thw.	Ceylon	**hora**
Dipterocarpus spp., principally *D. alatus* Roxb. *D. grandiflorus* Blanco *D. pilosus* Roxb.	India (including Andaman Islands)	**Indian** or **Andaman gurjun**
Dipterocarpus spp., principally *D. alatus* Roxb. *D. turbinatus* Gaertn. f.	Burma	**Burma gurjun**
Dipterocarpus spp., principally *D. alatus* Roxb. *D. turbinatus* Gaertn. f.	Thailand	**yang**
Dipterocarpus spp., including *D. alatus* Roxb. *D. costatus* Gaertn. f. *D. dyeri* Pierre *D. intricatus* Dyer *D. obtusifolius* Teijsm. ex Miq.	Indo-China	**dau**

4	5	6
Other names	**Av. weight at 15% moisture content lb/cu.ft.**	**Remarks**
zebrawood (U.K.)*	64	
	53	
in (Burma) pluang (Thailand)	55	A small proportion of *D. obtusifolius* Teijsm. is included in commercial consignments.
Ceylon gurjun (U.K.)	46	
gurjun (India)	46	
gurjun (Burma) kanyin (Burma)	46	*D. costatus* Gaertn. f. and *D. grandiflorus* Blanco are of lesser importance.
Thailand or Siamese gurjun (U.K.)	46	
Indo-China gurjun (U.K.)	46	

* This name is liable to be confusing and its use should be discontinued.

1	2	3
Botanical species	**Sources of supply**	**Standard name**
Dipterocarpus spp., including *D. cornutus* Dyer *D. costulatus* V. Sl. *D. crinitus* Dyer *D. sublamellatus* Foxw.	Malaya	**Malayan keruing**
Dipterocarpus spp., principally *D. cornutus* Dyer *D. gracilis* Bl.	Indonesia, principally Sumatra and Borneo	**Indonesian keruing**
Dipterocarpus spp., including *D. apterus* Foxw. *D. helicopteryx* V. Sl. *D. kutaianus* V. Sl. *D. lowii* Hook. f. *D. verrucosus* Foxw. ex V. Sl.	Sarawak, Brunei	**Sarawak keruing**
Dipterocarpus spp., including *D. confertus* V. Sl. *D. costulatus* V. Sl. *D. exalatus* V. Sl. *D. gracilis* Bl. *D. grandiflorus* Blanco *D. tawaensis* V. Sl. *D. warburgii* Brandis	North Borneo	**North Borneo keruing**
Dipterocarpus spp., principally *D. grandiflorus* Blanco *D. lasiopodus* Perkins *D. vernicifluus* Blanco	Philippines	**apitong**
Distemonanthus benthamianus Baill.	West Africa	**ayan** (ā·yăn)

4	5	6
Other names	**Av. weight at 15% moisture content lb/cu.ft.**	**Remarks**
keruing (Malaya) Malayan gurjun (U.K.)	46	Species of local importance include *D. apterus* Foxw., *D. lowii* Hook. f. and *D. verrucosus* Foxw. ex V. Sl.
keruing (Indonesia) keroeing (Indonesia) keruwing (Indonesia) Indonesian gurjun (U.K.)	46	
keruing (Sarawak) Sarawak gurjun (U.K.)	46	
keruing (N. Borneo) kruen (N. Borneo) North Borneo gurjun (U.K.)	46	
bagac (General) Philippine gurjun (U.K.)	46	
anyaran (Nigeria) distemonanthus (U.K.) 'Nigerian satinwood' (U.K.)* 'Nigerian yellow satinwood' (U.K.)* bonsamdua (Gold Coast) movingui (France and Ivory Coast)	43	

* This name is liable to be confusing and its use should be discontinued.

1	2	3
Botanical species	**Sources of supply**	**Standard name**
Dracontomelum dao Merr. & Rolfe	Philippines	**paldao** (păldā·ō)
Dracontomelum spp.	New Guinea and neighbouring islands	**'New Guinea walnut'**†
Dryobalanops. The trade name **kapur** is recommended as the standard name for all species of this genus with a distinctive qualifying name, where appropriate, as indicated.		
(1) *Dryobalanops aromatica* Gaertn. f. (2) *D. oblongifolia* Dyer	Malaya	**Malayan kapur** (kă·pōōr)
Dryobalanops spp., including *D. aromatica* Gaertn. f. *D. lanceolata* Burck	Sarawak, Brunei	**Sarawak kapur**
Dryobalanops spp., principally *D. keithii* Sym *D. lanceolata* Burck *D. rappa* Burck	North Borneo	**North Borneo kapur**
Dryobalanops spp., including (1) *D. aromatica* Gaertn. f. (2) *D. oblongifolia* Dyer (3) *D. fusca* V. Sl. (4) *D. lanceolata* Burck (5) *D. oocarpa* V. Sl.	Indonesia, principally (1) North Sumatra (2) South Sumatra (3) West Borneo (4 and 5) South and East Borneo	**Indonesian kapur**
Dyera costulata Hook. f.	Malaya, Indonesia	**jelutong** (jĕlū·tŏng)
Endiandra palmerstonii C. T. White & Francis	Australia	**'Queensland walnut'**†
Entandrophragma angolense C. DC. (*E. macrophyllum* A. Chev. *E. septentrionale* A. Chev. *E. rederi* Harms) and its varieties	West and East Africa	**gedu nohor** (gĕ·dū nor·)

4	5	6
Other names	**Av. weight at 15% moisture content lb/cu.ft.**	**Remarks**
dao (Philippines)	46	
'Pacific walnut' (U.K.) 'Papuan walnut' (U.K.) loup or lup (New Guinea)	47	
Locally the species are known under distinctive names : (1) kapur (in the restricted sense) (2) keladan	49	
'Brunei teak' (U.K.)*	45	
kapur (N. Borneo and General) kapor (N. Borneo) paigie (N. Borneo)	45	
kapur (Indonesia and General) kapoer (Indonesia)	37–52	
	29	
'Australian walnut' (Australia) walnut bean (Australia) oriental wood (U.S.A.)	43	
gedu lohor (Nigeria) gedu noha (Nigeria) edinam (Gold Coast) tiama (Ivory Coast) kalungi (Belg. Congo)	35	

* This name is liable to be confusing and its use should be discontinued.

† See Foreword, page 6, paragraph 7.

1	2	3
Botanical species	**Sources of supply**	**Standard name**
Entandrophragma candollei Harms	West Africa	**omu** (ō·mū)
Entandrophragma cylindricum Sprague	West and East Africa	**sapele** (săp·ĭllĭ)
Entandrophragma utile Sprague	West Africa	**utile** (u·tĭllĭ)
(1) *Eperua falcata* Aubl. (2) *E. grandiflora* Benth.	Tropical South America	**wallaba** (wŏl·*aba*)
(1) *Erythrophleum guineense* G. Don. (2) *E. ivorense* A. Chev. (*E. micranthum* Harms)	Tropical Africa	**missanda**
Eucalyptus acmenioides Schau. *E. carnea* R. T. Bak.	Australia	**yellow stringybark**
(1) *Eucalyptus crebra* F. Muell. (2) *E. siderophloia* Benth. (3) *E. sideroxylon* A. Cunn. (4) *E. paniculata* Sm. (5) *E. fergusoni* R. T. Bak.	Australia	**ironbark**
Eucalyptus diversicolor F. Muell.	Western Australia	**karri**

4	5	6
Other names	Av. weight at 15% moisture content lb/cu.ft.	Remarks
heavy sapele (Nigeria) kosipo (Cameroons)	40	
'Sapele mahogany' (U.K.)* 'scented mahogany' (U.K.)* Sapelewood (Nigeria) aboudikro, acajou aboudikro (France and Ivory Coast) sapelli, acajou sapelli (France and Cameroons) 'cedar' (Gold Coast)*	40	
sipo, acajou sipo (France and Ivory Coast) assié, acajou assié (France and Cameroons) 'cedar' (Gold Coast)*	42	
(1) soft wallaba (B. Guiana) (2) ituri wallaba (B. Guiana)	57	
(1) tali (Ivory Coast) kassa (Belg. Congo) sasswood (Nigeria) erun (Nigeria) muave (N. Rhodesia) (2) tali (Ivory Coast) sasswood (Nigeria) erun (Nigeria) potrodom (Gold Coast)	57	
'white mahogany' (Australia)*	59	
(1, 2 & 3) red ironbark (Australia) (4 & 5) grey ironbark (Australia)	70 56	

* This name is liable to be confusing and its use should be discontinued.

1	2	3
Botanical species	**Sources of supply**	**Standard name**
Eucalyptus fraxinoides Deane & Maid.	Australia	**'Australian white ash'†**
(1) *Eucalyptus gigantea* Hook. f. (2) *E. obliqua* L'Hérit. (3) *E. regnans* F. Muell.	Australia	**'Tasmanian oak'†**
Eucalyptus globulus Labill. *E. bicostata* Maid., Blakely & Simmonds	Australia	**southern blue gum**
Eucalyptus maculata Hook. *E. citriodora* Hook.	Australia	**spotted gum**
Eucalyptus marginata Sm.	Western Australia	**jarrah**
Eucalyptus microcorys F. Muell.	Australia	**tallowwood**
Eucalyptus pilularis Sm.	Australia	**blackbutt**
Eucalyptus redunca Schau. var. *elata* Benth. (*E. wandoo* Blakely)	Western Australia	**wandoo**
Eucalyptus saligna Sm.	Australia, South Africa	**saligna gum**
Eucryphia cordifolia Cav.	Chile	**ulmo** (ŭl·mō)
Eusideroxylon zwageri Teijsm. & Binn.	North Borneo, Sarawak, Indonesia	**billian**

4	5	6
Other names	**Av. weight at 15% moisture content lb/cu.ft.**	**Remarks**
' white ash ' (Australia)*	43	
(1) ' alpine ash ' (Australia)* ' red ash ' (Australia)*	(1) 38	
(2) messmate stringybark (Australia)	(2) 44	
(3) ' mountain ash ' (Australia)* ' Victorian oak ' (Australia)	(3) 39	
blue gum (Australia)	52	
maculata gum (S. Africa) macula (U.K.)	64	
	51	
	62	
	56	
	69	
Sydney blue gum (Australia) blue gum (Australia)	30–40 (S. Africa) 52 (Australia)	This species is a native of Australia; it has also been planted extensively in South Africa and elsewhere.
	39	
belian (N. Borneo etc.) Borneo ironwood (U.K.)	65	

* This name is liable to be confusing and its use should be discontinued.

† See Foreword, page 6, paragraph 7.

1	2	3
Botanical species	**Sources of supply**	**Standard name**
Fagara flava Krug & Urb. (*Zanthoxylum flavum* Vahl.) and possibly allied species	West Indies	**West Indian satinwood**
Fagara macrophylla Engl.	Tropical Africa	**African satinwood**
Fagaropsis angolensis Dale (*Clausena melioides* Hiern)	East Africa	**mafu** (mu·fōō)
Fagus. The English equivalent of *Fagus* is **beech** which is recommended as the standard name for all species, with a distinctive qualifying name, where appropriate, as indicated. Note however that the name beech, with qualifications, is also applied to certain species of *Nothofagus*, the Southern hemisphere beech.		
Fagus crenata Bl. and allied species	Japan	**Japanese beech**
Fagus grandifolia Ehrh.	Canada and Eastern U.S.A.	**American beech**
Fagus sylvatica L.	Europe, including British Isles	**European beech**
Flindersia brayleyana F. Muell. *F. pimenteliana* F. Muell.	Australia	**'Queensland maple'†**

4	5	6
Other names	**Av. weight at 15% moisture content lb/cu.ft.**	**Remarks**
Jamaica satinwood (U.K.) San Domingan satinwood (U.S.A.)	56	Not to be confused with **Ceylon satinwood,** *Chloroxylon swietenia.*
olon dur (Fr. W. Africa) olonvogo (Fr. W. Africa) olon (Nigeria)	45–65	
mfu (Tanganyika) muruma (Kenya) mukarakati (Kenya)	40–45	
buna (Japan)	40	
	46	
English beech (U.K.) Carpathian beech (U.K.) Danish beech (U.K.) French beech (U.K.) Slavonian beech (U.K.) etc., according to origin	45	Names indicating the geographical origin more precisely, as in Column 4, may be used as alternatives to the standard name.
'Australian maple' (U.K.) maple silkwood (Australia)	35	

† See Foreword, page 6, paragraph 7.

1	2	3
Botanical species	**Sources of supply**	**Standard name**
Fraxinus. The English equivalent of *Fraxinus* is **ash** which is recommended as the standard name for all species with a distinctive qualifying name, where appropriate, as indicated.		
(1) *Fraxinus americana* L. (2) *F. pennsylvanica* Marsh. (3) *F. nigra* Marsh.	Canada and U.S.A.	**American ash**
Fraxinus excelsior L.	Europe, including British Isles	**European ash**
Fraxinus mandshurica Rupr.	Japan	**Japanese ash**
Gonioma kamassi E. Mey.	South Africa	'**Knysna boxwood**' † (Nīz·n*a* boxwood)
Gonystylus spp., principally *G. bancanus* Baill.	Sarawak, Malaya	**ramin** (ră·mĭn)
Gossweilerodendron balsamiferum Harms	West Africa	**agba**
Gossypiospermum praecox P. Wils. (*Casearia praecox* Griseb.)	Venezuela	'**Maracaibo boxwood**' †
Grevillea robusta A. Cunn.	East Africa	**grevillea**

4	5	6
Other names	**Av. weight at 15% moisture content lb/cu.ft.**	**Remarks**
Canadian ash (U.K.) (2) green ash (U.S.A.) (3) black ash (U.S.A.) brown ash (U.S.A.)	(1 & 2) 42 (3) 35	**American ash** is mainly the product of these three species. There are others of minor importance. All the species concerned are collectively sold as ash. Commercial white ash generally excludes *F. nigra* (black or brown ash) which has inferior strength properties. **American ash** for export to the United Kingdom is commonly graded as tough, firm, soft etc. The term ' white ' is usually associated with tough ash.
English ash (U.K.) French ash (U.K.) Polish ash (U.K.) Slavonian ash (U.K.) etc., according to origin	44	Names indicating the geographical origin more precisely, as in Column 4, may be used as alternatives to the standard name. The name olive ash is applied to a variegated form of brown-hearted ash.
tamo (Japan)	(43)	See remarks under *Acanthopanax ricinifolius*.
kamassi (S. Africa) ' Cape boxwood ' (U.K.)* ' kamassi boxwood ' (U.K.)	55	See remarks under *Buxus*.
ramin telur (Sarawak) melawis (Malaya)	42	
' Nigerian cedar ' (U.K.)* tola branca (Angola) white tola (Angola) ntola (Belg. Congo)	32	Not to be confused with **lolagbola,** *Pterygopodium oxyphyllum*, sometimes known as tola, tola mafuta etc.
' Venezuelan boxwood ' (U.K.) ' West Indian boxwood ' (U.K.) zapatero (Venezuela)	50	Shipped via Curaçao ; hence the name West Indian boxwood. See also remarks under *Buxus*.
African silky-oak (U.K.)	36	This species is a native of Australia but commercial supplies are derived mainly from East Africa where it is extensively grown as a shade tree. Not to be confused with **Australian silky-oak,** *Cardwellia sublimis*.

* This name is liable to be confusing and its use should be discontinued.

† See Foreword, page 6, paragraph 7.

1	2	3
Botanical species	**Sources of supply**	**Standard name**
Guaiacum spp., principally *G. officinale* L.	West Indies and Tropical America	**lignum vitae**
(1) *Guarea cedrata* Pellegr. (2) *G. thompsonii* Sprague & Hutch.	West Africa	**guarea** (gwah·rē*a*)
Guibourtia coleosperma J. Léon. (*Copaifera coleosperma* Benth.)	Rhodesia	**Rhodesian copalwood**
Guibourtia demeusei J. Léon. *G. pellegriniana* J. Léon. *G. tessmannii* J. Léon. (formerly *Copaifera* spp.)	West Africa	**bubinga** (būbĭng·g*a*)
Hopea odorata Roxb.	India (Andaman Islands), Burma, Thailand, Indo-China	**thingan**
Hopea spp., including *H. mengarawan* Miq. *H. nervosa* King *H. pubescens* Ridl.	Malaya	**merawan** (mĕrah·wăn)
Hopea spp. and *Shorea* spp., including *S. seminis* V. Sl.	Sarawak, Brunei, North Borneo	**selangan batu** (sĕlăn·găn bă·tū)

4	5	6
Other names	**Av. weight at 15% moisture content lb/cu.ft.**	**Remarks**
	78	The principal commercial varieties are : Cuban, Jamaican, San Domingan and Porto Rico (principally *G. officinale* L. or thin-sap **lignum vitae**); Bahamas (*G. sanctum* L. or thick-sap **lignum vitae**); Mexican and Nicaraguan (species uncertain).
'Nigerian pearwood' (U.K.)* 'Nigerian cedar' (Nigeria)* 'cedar mahogany' (Nigeria)* obobo (U.K.) (1) white guarea (Nigeria) obobonufua (Nigeria) scented guarea (U.K.) bossé (Ivory Coast) (2) black guarea (Nigeria) obobonekwi (Nigeria)	(1) 37 (2) 40	
'Rhodesian mahogany' (S. Rhodesia)* muzaule (N. Rhodesia)	51	
kévazingo (Gaboon) 'African rosewood' (U.K.)*	50–60	**Bubinga** is the French Cameroons name. The timber from Gaboon, known as kévazingo, is typically more highly figured.
mai takien (Thailand) takien (Thailand) sao (Indo-China)	48 45–50	
	55–60	The name **selangan batu** (hard selangan) in Sarawak and North Borneo covers all the hard heavy timbers of *Shorea* and *Hopea* broadly equivalent to Malayan balau.

* This name is liable to be confusing and its use should be discontinued.

1	2	3
Botanical species	**Sources of supply**	**Standard name**
Hura crepitans L.	West Indies and Tropical America	**hura** (hū·r*a*)
Hymenaea courbaril L.	West Indies and Tropical America	**courbaril** (kōōrbărĭl·)
Ilex aquifolium L.	British Isles	**holly**
Intsia bijuga O. Ktze. *I. palembanica* Miq.	Malaya, North Borneo, Sarawak, Indonesia, New Guinea	**merbau** (merbow·)
Jacaranda copaia D. Don	Tropical America	**futui** (fūtū·ĭ)
Juglans. The English equivalent of *Juglans* is **walnut** which is recommended as the standard name for all commercial species, with a distinctive qualifying name, where appropriate, as indicated.		
Juglans nigra L.	Eastern U.S.A.	**American walnut**
Juglans regia L.	Europe (including British Isles), Asia Minor, South-West Asia	**European walnut**
Juglans sieboldiana Maxim.	Japan	**Japanese walnut**

4	5	6
Other names	**Av. weight at 15% moisture content lb/cu.ft.**	**Remarks**
assacu (Brazil) possentrie (Surinam) sandbox (General)	23–27	
West Indian locust (U.K.) locust (B. Guiana)*	57	
	50	
'Borneo teak' (U.K.)* mirabow (N. Borneo) kwila (New Guinea)	50	
futi (B. Guiana) gobaia (Surinam)	28	See remark under *Dalbergia nigra*.
black walnut (U.K. and U.S.A.) walnut (U.S.A.)	41	
English walnut (U.K.) French walnut (U.K.) Italian walnut (U.K.) Black Sea walnut (U.K.) Circassian walnut (U.K.) Persian walnut (U.K.) etc., according to origin	41	Names indicating the geographical origin more precisely, as in Column 4, may be used as alternatives to the standard name.
	26	

* This name is liable to be confusing and its use should be discontinued.

1	2	3
Botanical species	**Sources of supply**	**Standard name**
Khaya. The standard name **African mahogany** covers all species of *Khaya*. Trade names indicating individual species or timber from a particular port or locality, as in Column 4, may be used as alternatives to the standard name. Note that **American mahogany** is the standard name for all species of *Swietenia*.		
(1) *Khaya ivorensis* A. Chev.	West Africa	(1–5) **African mahogany**
(2) *Khaya grandifoliola* C. DC.	West Africa	
(3) *Khaya anthotheca* C. DC.	West and East Africa	
(4) *Khaya nyasica* Stapf	East and Central Africa	
(5) *Khaya senegalensis* A. Juss.	West and Central Africa	
Koompassia malaccensis Maing.	Malaya	**kempas** (kĕm·păs)
Laburnum anagyroides Medic. (*L. vulgare* Presl.)	British Isles	**laburnum**
Lagerstroemia hypoleuca Kurz	India (Andaman Islands only)	**Andaman pyinma** (pĭn·mah)

4	5	6
Other names	**Av. weight at 15% moisture content lb/cu.ft.**	**Remarks**
(1, 2 & 3) Nigerian, Gold Coast, Ivory Coast, Benin, Lagos, Degema, Takoradi, Grand Bassam mahogany etc. according to origin (U.K.) Lagoswood, Beninwood (Nigeria) ogwango (Nigeria) acajou d'Afrique (France) ngollon (France) khaya (U.S.A.)	(1) 33 (2) 45	*Khaya ivorensis* furnishes the bulk of the African mahogany shipped from the West Coast, sometimes with varying proportions of *K. grandifoliola* and *K. anthotheca* according to the locality of origin.
(3) krala, acajou krala, acajou blanc (France and Ivory Coast) mangona (Cameroons) munyama (Uganda) white mahogany (B. W. Africa)*	(3) 34	
(4) Mozambique mahogany (U.K.) Nyasaland mahogany (U.K.) mbaua or umbaua (Mozambique) mbawa (Nyasaland) mkangazi (Tanganyika)	(4) 37	
(5) dry-zone mahogany (General) bisselon (Portuguese Guinea) bissilongo (Portuguese Guinea)	(5) 50	
	55	
	54	
	48	

* This name is liable to be confusing and its use should be discontinued.

1	2	3
Botanical species	**Sources of supply**	**Standard name**
Lagerstroemia speciosa Pers. (*L. flos-reginae* Retz.)	India, Burma, Thailand, Indo-China, Indonesia	**pyinma** (pĭn·mah)
Laurelia aromatica Juss.	Chile	**'Chilean laurel'**†
Laurelia serrata Ph.	Chile	**tepa** (tē·p*a*)
Liquidambar styraciflua L.	South Eastern U.S.A.	**American red gum**
Liriodendron tulipifera L.	Eastern U.S.A. and Canada	**American whitewood**
Lophira alata Banks ex Gaertn. (*L. alata* Banks var. *procera* Burtt Davy & Hoyle *L. procera* A. Chev.)	West Africa	**ekki** (ĕk·kĭ)

4	5	6
Other names	**Av. weight at 15% moisture content lb/cu.ft.**	**Remarks**
jarul (India) banglang (Indo-China) intanin (Thailand)	42	
	32 30	
gum (U.S.A.) sweet gum (U.S.A.) 'satin walnut' (heartwood) (U.K.)* 'hazel pine' (sapwood) (U.K.)* bilsted (U.S.A.) red gum (heartwood) (U.S.A.) sap gum (sapwood) (U.S.A.)	35	
canary wood (U.K.) canary whitewood (U.K.) tulip tree (U.K. and U.S.A.) 'yellow poplar' (U.S.A.) 'tulip poplar' (U.S.A.) 'poplar' (U.S.A.)* 'cypress' (U.K.)*	32	Not to be confused with the softwood known as **whitewood.** (See Nomenclature of Softwoods, *Picea abies* and *Abies alba.*)
kaku (Gold Coast) eba (Nigeria) azobé (Fr. W. Africa) bongossi (Cameroons) red ironwood (B. W. Africa)	60–70	

* This name is liable to be confusing and its use should be discontinued.

† See Foreword, page 6, paragraph 7.

1	2	3
Botanical species	**Sources of supply**	**Standard name**
Lovoa klaineana Pierre ex Sprague	West Africa	**'African walnut'†**
Maesopsis eminii Engl.	Tropical Africa	**musizi** (mo͞o͞sē·zē)
Magnolia spp., principally *M. grandiflora* L. *M. virginiana* L.	U.S.A.	**magnolia**
Malus sylvestris Mill. (*M. pumila* Mill. *Pyrus malus* L.)	Europe, including British Isles	**apple**
Mansonia altissima A. Chev.	West Africa	**mansonia**
Melia composita Willd.	Ceylon	**lunumidella** (lo͞o͞no͞o͞mĭdĕll·*a*)
Microberlinia brazzavillensis A. Chev. *M. bisulcata* A. Chev.	French West Africa	**zebrano**
Millettia laurentii De Wild.	Belgian Congo	**wenge** (wĕn·gĕ)
Millettia stuhlmannii Taub.	East Africa	**panga panga**

4	5	6
Other names	Av. weight at 15% moisture content lb/cu.ft.	Remarks
'Benin walnut' (U.K.) 'Nigerian walnut' (U.K.) 'Nigerian golden walnut' (U.K.) 'Gold Coast walnut' (U.K.) apopo (Nigeria) sida (Nigeria) dibétou (Gaboon) noyer d'Afrique (France and Fr. W. Africa) noyer de Gabon (France and Fr. W. Africa) alona wood (U.S.A.) congowood (U.S.A.) lovoa wood (U.S.A.) tigerwood (U.S.A.)*	35	
	30	
	35	
	45	
aprono (Gold Coast) ofun (Nigeria) bété (Ivory Coast and Cameroons)	38	
'Ceylon cedar' (U.K.)* 'Ceylon mahogany' (U.K.)*	21	
zingana (Fr. W. Africa) African zebrawood (U.K.)*	(40)	
	(55) 50	

* This name is liable to be confusing and its use should be discontinued.

† See Foreword, page 6, paragraph 7.

1	2	3
Botanical species	**Sources of supply**	**Standard name**
Mimusops djave Engl.	West Africa	**moabi** (mō·ăbĭ)
Mimusops heckelii Hutch. & Dalz. (*Dumoria heckelii* A. Chev.)	West Africa	**makoré** (măk·orā)
Mitragyna ciliata Aubrev. & Pellegr.	West Africa	**abura**
Mitragyna spp.	Uganda	**nazingu** (năzĭn·gū)
Mora excelsa Benth. (*Dimorphandra mora* Benth. & Hook. f.)	The Guianas, Trinidad	**mora**
Nesogordonia papaverifera Capuron (*Cistanthera papaverifera* A. Chev.)	West Africa	**danta**

Nothofagus is the beech of the Southern hemisphere. Strictly, beech is the English equivalent of *Fagus*, the true beech of the Northern hemisphere, but the name is also applied, with qualifications, to certain species of *Nothofagus* in Australia and New Zealand, as indicated.

Nothofagus cunninghamii Oerst.	Australia	'**Tasmanian myrtle**'†
Nothofagus dombeyi Bl.	Chile	**coigue** (koy·gū)
Nothofagus menziesii Oerst.	New Zealand	'**silver beech**'†
Nothofagus moorei Maid.	Australia	'**negro-head beech**'†
Nothofagus procera Oerst.	Chile	**rauli** (row·lĭ)

4	5	6
Other names	**Av. weight at 15% moisture content lb/cu.ft.**	**Remarks**
djave (Nigeria)	40–50	
baku (Gold Coast) 'cherry mahogany' (U.K.)* 'African cherry' (U.S.A.)*	40	
subaha (Gold Coast) bahia (Ivory Coast)	36 (36)	The timber exported from West Africa was formerly believed to be *Mitragyna stipulosa* O. Ktze. It has since been discovered that *M. ciliata* is the rain-forest species normally cut for export, *M. stipulosa* being confined to the interior.
	65	The closely allied *Mora gonggrijpii* Sandw., of the Guianas, is known locally as morabukea.
epro (Gold Coast) otutu (Nigeria) kotibé (Ivory Coast)	47	
'myrtle beech' (Australia) 'myrtle' (Australia)* 'Tasmanian beech' (Australia)	46	
coihue (Chile)	40	
'Southland beech' (New Zealand)	34 (44) 35	

* This name is liable to be confusing and its use should be discontinued.

† See Foreword, page 6, paragraph 7.

1	2	3
Botanical species	**Sources of supply**	**Standard name**
(1) *Nyssa aquatica* L. (2) *N. ogeche* Bartr. (3) *N. sylvatica* Marsh.	U.S.A.	**tupelo**
Ochroma lagopus Sw. (*O. pyramidale* Urb. *O. bicolor* Rowlee)	West Indies, Central America, Tropical South America and plantations in other parts of the world	**balsa**
Ocotea barcellensis Mez	Brazil	**louro inamui** (lo͞o·rō ĭnăm·ūĭ)
Ocotea or *Nectandra* sp.	Tropical America	**louro preto** (lo͞o·rō prā·tō)
Ocotea rodiaei Mez (*Nectandra rodiaei* Schomb.)	British Guiana	**greenheart**
Ocotea rubra Mez	The Guianas, Brazil	**red louro**
Ocotea usambarensis Engl.	Kenya, Tanganyika	**'East African camphorwood'†**
Octomeles sumatrana Miq.	North Borneo, Sarawak, Indonesia, New Guinea	**binuang**
Olea hochstetteri Bak.	East Africa	**East African olive**
Olea welwitschii Gilg. & Schellenb. (*Steganthus welwitschii* Knobl. *Linociera welwitschii* Bak.)	East Africa	**loliondo** (lŏlĭŏn·dō)

4	5	6
Other names	**Av. weight at 15% moisture content lb/cu.ft.**	**Remarks**
(1) water tupelo (U.S.A.) tupelo gum (U.S.A.) (3) black gum (U.S.A.) black tupelo (U.S.A.)	35	Individual species may be marketed under distinctive names as shown in Column 4.
	(10)	
louro inamuhy (Brazil)	42	
	44	
	65	
determa (B. Guiana) wana (Surinam) louro vermelho (Brazil)	40	
	38	
benuang (Sarawak, Indonesia) erima (New Guinea) ilimo (New Guinea)	25	
musheragi (Kenya)	56	
Elgon olive (Kenya)	50	

† See Foreword, page 6, paragraph 7.

1	2	3
Botanical species	**Sources of supply**	**Standard name**
Ostrya carpinifolia Scop.	Southern Europe and Asia Minor	**European hop-hornbeam**
Ostrya virginiana K. Koch	Canada and U.S.A.	**American hop-hornbeam**
Oxandra lanceolata Baill.	West Indies	**lancewood**
Palaquium spp. and other spp. of Sapotaceae	Malaya, North Borneo, Sarawak, Indonesia	**nyatoh** (nēăt·ō)
Parashorea plicata Brandis (*P. warburghii* Brandis *P. malaanonan* Merr. *P. malaanonan* Merr. var. *tomentella* Sym.)	North Borneo, Philippines	**white seraya, white lauan** (in part) (lowahn·)
Parashorea stellata Kurz	Burma	**thingadu** (thĭng*a*dōō·)
Paratecoma peroba Kuhlm.	Brazil	**white peroba**
Parishia insignis Hook. f.	India (Andaman Islands only)	**red dhup** (dōōp, or more correctly dhōōp)
Peltogyne spp.	Central America, Tropical South America, West Indies	**purpleheart**
Pentace burmanica Kurz	Burma	**thitka**

4	5	6
Other names	**Av. Weight at 15% moisture content lb/cu.ft.**	**Remarks**
	57	
eastern hop-hornbeam (U.S.A.) ironwood (Canada and U.S.A.)*	50	
asta (U.S.A.)	62	
njatuh (Indonesia)	45	
urat mata (N. Borneo) bagtikan (Philippines)	(35) 44	**White lauan** is a group name for light-weight species of *Parashorea*, *Pentacme* and *Shorea* producing a pale-coloured timber. Individual species of this group are sometimes known by distinctive names, e.g. bagtikan.
peroba de campos (Brazil) ipé peroba (Brazil) peroba amarella (Brazil) peroba branca (Brazil)	48	Not to be confused with **peroba rosa,** *Aspidosperma* spp.
	(25)	
amaranth (U.S.A.)	55	
'Burma mahogany' (U.K.)* kashit (Burma)	43	

* This name is liable to be confusing and its use should be discontinued.

1	2	3
Botanical species	**Sources of supply**	**Standard name**
(1) *Pentacme contorta* Merr. & Rolfe (2) *P. mindanensis* Foxw.	Philippines	**white lauan** (in part)
Persea lingue Nees	Chile	**lingue** (lĭn·gōōĭ)
Phoebe porosa Mez	Brazil	**imbuya** (ĭmbōō·y*a*)
Phyllostylon brasiliensis Cap.	West Indies, Mexico, South America	'**San Domingo boxwood**'†
Piptadenia africana Hook. f.	West and East Africa	**dahoma** (d*a*hō·mah)
Piratinera guianensis Aubl. and allied species	Central America and Tropical South America	**snakewood**

Platanus. The English equivalent of *Platanus* is **plane** which is recommended as the standard name for all species, with a distinctive qualifying name, where appropriate, as indicated. Note however that in the U.S.A. the American species *P. occidentalis* is known as sycamore. Note also that in the north of England and in Scotland the name plane is sometimes used for *Acer pseudoplatanus*.

Platanus acerifolia Willd.	Europe, including British Isles	**European plane**

4	5	6
Other names	**Av. weight at 15% moisture content lb/cu.ft.**	**Remarks**
(1) white lauan (Philippines) lamao (Philippines) (2) Mindanao white lauan (Philippines)	33	**White lauan** is a group name for light-weight species of *Parashorea*, *Pentacme* and *Shorea* producing a pale-coloured timber. Individual species are sometimes known by distinctive trade names, e.g. white lauan (in the restricted sense) refers only to *Pentacme contorta* and Mindanao white lauan to *Pentacme mindanensis*.
	36	
embuia (Brazil) 'Brazilian walnut' (U.K. and U.S.A.)*	41	
baitoa (Dominican Republic)	59	See remarks under *Buxus*.
ekhimi (Nigeria) agboin (Nigeria) dabéma (Ivory Coast) mpewere, mapewere (măpewăr·i) (Uganda)	44	The Uganda name mpewere or mapewere includes the closely allied East African species *P. buchananii* Bak., also called muchenche (Uganda) and mkufi (Tanganyika).
letterwood (U.K.) amourette (France)	81	
English plane (U.K.) French plane (U.K.) etc., according to origin London plane (U.K.) lacewood (quartered wood only) (U.K.)	40	

* This name is liable to be confusing and its use should be discontinued.

† See Foreword, page 6, paragraph 7.

1	2	3
Botanical species	**Sources of supply**	**Standard name**
Platanus occidentalis L.	U.S.A.	**American plane**
Plathymenia reticulata Benth.	Brazil	**vinhatico** (vĭnhăt·ĭkō)
Poga oleosa Pierre	West Africa	**poga** (pō·g*a*)

Populus. The English equivalent of *Populus* is **poplar** which is recommended as the standard name for all species, except the aspens and the cottonwoods, with a distinctive qualifying name, where appropriate, as indicated. Note that in the U.S.A. the trade name poplar refers to *Liriodendron tulipifera*.

Populus alba L.	British Isles	**white poplar**
Populus balsamifera L. (*P. tacamahaca* Mill.)	Canada and U.S.A.	**Canadian poplar**
Populus canescens Sm.	British Isles	**grey poplar**
Populus deltoides Bartr. ex Marsh. (*P. balsamifera* Auct. *P. monilifera* Ait.)	Eastern Canada and U.S.A.	**eastern cottonwood**
Populus grandidentata Michx.	Canada and U.S.A.	**Canadian poplar**
Populus tremula L.	Europe, including British Isles	**European aspen**
Populus tremuloides Michx.	Canada and Eastern U.S.A.	**Canadian aspen**

4	5	6
Other names	**Av. weight at 15% moisture content lb/cu.ft.**	**Remarks**
buttonwood (U.S.A.) 'sycamore' (U.S.A.)*	35	
vinhatico castanho (Brazil)	35–40	
inoi nut (Nigeria) ovoga (Gaboon) afo (Fr. W. Africa) ngale (Cameroons)	25	
abele (U.K.)	28	
cottonwood (Canada and U.S.A.) balm poplar (Canada) black poplar (Canada) balsam poplar (U.S.A.) tacamahac poplar (U.S.A.)	29 30 27	
aspen (U.S.A. and Canada)	28	
Finnish aspen (U.K.) Swedish aspen (U.K.) etc., according to origin	28	
aspen (Canada)	28	

* This name is liable to be confusing and its use should be discontinued.

1	2	3
Botanical species	**Sources of supply**	**Standard name**
Populus trichocarpa Hook.	British Columbia	**black cottonwood**
Populus spp., including (1) *P. nigra* L. (2) *P. canadensis* Moench var. *serotina* Rehd. (3) *P. robusta* Schneid.	Europe, including British Isles	**black poplar**
Prioria copaifera Griseb.	West Indies and Central America	**cativo** (kătē·vō)
Prunus avium L.	Europe, including British Isles	**European cherry**
Prunus serotina Ehrh.	Canada and Eastern U.S.A.	**American cherry**
Pseudosindora palustris Sym. and/or *Sindora* spp.	Malaya, North Borneo, Sarawak, Thailand, Indo-China	**sepetir** (sĕpetēr·)
Pterocarpus angolensis DC.	Tanganyika, Angola, Mozambique, Rhodesia, South Africa	**muninga** (mōōnĭn·gă)
Pterocarpus dalbergioides Roxb.	India (Andaman Islands only)	**Andaman padauk** (padowk·)

4	5	6
Other names	**Av. weight at 15% moisture content lb/cu.ft.**	**Remarks**
balm cottonwood (B. Columbia) balsam cottonwood (B. Columbia) western balm cottonwood (B. Columbia)	25	
(1) European black poplar (U.K.) (2) black Italian poplar (U.K.) (3) robusta (U.K.)	28	The various kinds of **black poplar** in cultivation may be marketed under distinctive names, as indicated, or simply as **black poplar.** The timber imported from France and Belgium is mostly of this group.
cautivo (Panama and U.S.A.)	29	
gean (U.K.) mazzard (U.K.) wild cherry (U.K.) cherry (U.K.)	39	*Prunus avium* is the common wild cherry. Timber of other species and varieties of *Prunus* grown in the United Kingdom may be marketed as cherry.
black cherry (U.S.A.) cabinet cherry (U.S.A.)	36	
petir (Sarawak) makata (Thailand) gu (Indo-China)	40–45	At present it is uncertain how far the various species differ so far as their timber is concerned. The principal species of **sepetir** in Sarawak, previously known as *Sindora* sp., has recently been identified as *Pseudosindora palustris* Sym.
mninga (Tanganyika) ambila (Mozambique) mukwa (Rhodesia) kiaat, kajat or kajatenhout (S. Africa)	40	
padauk (U.K.) Andaman redwood (U.S.A.) 'East Indian mahogany' (U.S.A.)* vermilion wood (U.S.A.)	49	

* This name is liable to be confusing and its use should be discontinued.

1	2	3
Botanical species	**Sources of supply**	**Standard name**
Pterocarpus indicus Willd. and possibly allied species	East Indies	**amboyna**
Pterocarpus macrocarpus Kurz	Burma, Thailand	**Burma padauk** (p*a*dowk·)
Pterocarpus pedatus Pierre	Indo-China	**maidu** (mī·dū)
Pterocarpus soyauxii Taub.	West Africa	**African padauk** (p*a*dowk·)
Pterygopodium oxyphyllum Harms	West Africa	**lolagbola** (lō·lăg bō·l*a*)
Pycnanthus angolensis Warb. (*P. kombo* Warb.)	West Africa	**ilomba** (ĭlŏm·b*a*)
Pyrus communis L.	Europe, including British Isles	**pear**

Quercus. The English equivalent of *Quercus* is **oak** which is recommended as the standard name for all species, with a distinctive qualifying name, where appropriate, as indicated.

Quercus castaneaefolia C. A. Mey.	Iran	**Persian oak**
Quercus cerris L.	Europe, including British Isles	**Turkey oak**
Quercus ilex L.	Europe, including British Isles	**holm oak**

4	5	6
Other names	**Av. weight at 15% moisture content lb/cu.ft.**	**Remarks**
narra (Philippines and U.S.A.) 'New Guinea rosewood'* (Australia)	(42)	The trade name **amboyna** is restricted to figured burr wood.
pradoo, mai pradoo (Thailand)	53	
mai dou (Indo-China) false amboyna (U.K.) dang huong (Indo-China)	63	
barwood (General) padouk (France) corail (France)	40–50	Sometimes marketed as camwood; see *Baphia nitida*.
agbola (Nigeria) tola (Angola) tola mafuta (Angola) tola chimfuta (Belg. Congo) tchitola, kitola (Fr. W. Africa)	38	Not to be confused with **agba**, *Gossweilerodendron balsamiferum*, sometimes known as tola branca, white tola etc.
akomu (Nigeria) otie (Gold Coast) walele (Ivory Coast) pycnanthus (U.K.)	32	
	45	
	(48)	
	50–55	
evergreen oak (U.K.)	50–60	

*This name is liable to be confusing and its use should be discontinued.

1	2	3
Botanical species	**Sources of supply**	**Standard name**
Quercus spp., principally *Q. mongolica* Fisch. ex Turcz. var. *grosseserrata* Rehd. & Wils. (*Q. crispula* Bl. *Q. grosseserrata* Bl.)	Japan	**Japanese oak**
(1) *Quercus robur* L. (*Q. pedunculata* Ehrh.) (2) *Q. petraea* Liebl. (*Q. sessiliflora* Salisb.)	Europe, including British Isles	**European oak**
Quercus spp., principally (1) *Q. rubra* L. emend. Du Roi (*Q. borealis* Michx. f. *Q. maxima* Ashe) (2) *Q. falcata* Michx. f. var. *falcata* (*Q. rubra* L. in part, not of Du Roi) (3) *Q. falcata* Michx. f. var. *pagodaefolia* Ell. (4) *Q. shumardii* Buckl.	Eastern Canada and U.S.A.	**American red oak**
Quercus spp., principally (1) *Q. alba* L. (2) *Q. prinus* L. (*Q. montana* Willd.) (3) *Q. lyrata* Walt. (4) *Q. michauxii* Nutt. (*Q. prinus* L. in part)	Eastern Canada and U.S.A.	**American white oak**
Rapanea spp.	East Africa	**rapanea** (răpăn·ē*a*)
Ricinodendron heudelotii Pierre ex Pax (*R. africanum* Muell. Arg.)	Tropical Africa	**erimado** (ĕrĭmā·dō)

4	5	6
Other names	**Av. weight at 15% moisture content lb/cu.ft.**	**Remarks**
	42	
English oak (U.K.) French oak (U.K.) Polish oak (U.K.) Slavonian oak (U.K.) etc., according to origin (1) pedunculate oak (U.K.) (2) sessile oak (U.K.) durmast oak (U.K.)	45	Hybrids between these two species are common. **Oak** imported from the various European countries may be either one or both of these two species.
(1) northern red oak (U.S.A.) true red oak (U.S.A.) (2) southern red oak (U.S.A.) Spanish oak (U.S.A.) (3) swamp red oak (U.S.A.) swamp Spanish oak (U.S.A.) (4) shumard red oak (U.S.A.)	49	
(1) white oak (U.S.A.) true white oak (U.S.A.) (2) chestnut oak (U.S.A.) (3) overcup oak (U.S.A.) (4) swamp chestnut oak (U.S.A.)	48	American oak from the U.S.A. is sometimes marketed as Northern or Southern, according to the locality of origin. The trade name Appalachian oak refers to timber from that region.
mlimangombe (Tanganyika) mugaita (Kenya)	57	
wama (Gold Coast) sanga sanga (Belg. Congo)	22	

1	2	3
Botanical species	**Sources of supply**	**Standard name**
Ricinodendron rautanenii Schinz	South Tropical Africa, Rhodesia, Bechuanaland Protectorate	**mugongo** (mōōgŏng·gō)
Robinia pseudoacacia L.	Europe, including British Isles, U.S.A.	**robinia**

Salix. The English equivalent of *Salix* is **willow** which is recommended as the standard name for all species, with a distinctive qualifying name, where appropriate, as indicated.

Salix alba L. *S. viridis* Fr. (Hybrid of *S. alba* L. and *S. fragilis* L.)	British Isles	**white willow**
Salix alba var. *coerulea* Sm. (*S. coerulea* Sm.)	British Isles	**cricket-bat willow**
Salix nigra Marsh.	U.S.A.	**black willow**
Sandoricum indicum Cav.	Burma, Thailand, East Indies	**katon** (kā·tŏn)
Santalum album L.	India	**sandalwood**
Sarcocephalus cordatus Miq.	Thailand, Burma	**kanluang** (kănlōōăng·)
Sarcocephalus diderrichii De Wild.	West Africa	**opepe** (ōpĕ·pĭ)
Scottellia coriacea A. Chev. ex Hutch. & Dalz.	West Africa	**odoko** (ōdō·kō)

4	5	6
Other names	Av. weight at 15% moisture content lb/cu.ft.	Remarks
mgongo (Rhodesia) mungongo (Bechuanaland Protectorate)	11	
'acacia' (U.K.)* false acacia (U.K.) black locust (U.S.A.)	46	
common willow (U.K.)	28	
close-bark willow (U.K.)	21–26 27	
thitto (Burma)	36	
	60	
	(37)	
kusia, kusiaba (Gold Coast) badi (Ivory Coast) bilinga (Cameroons)	47	
	40	

* This name is liable to be confusing and its use should be discontinued.

1	2	3
Botanical species	**Sources of supply**	**Standard name**

Shorea. The genus *Shorea*, together with the closely related genera *Parashorea* and *Pentacme*, provides a number of distinct commercial timbers, some of which are the product of several botanical species. The nomenclature is somewhat involved as the trade names vary according to the country of origin. The timbers are classified for export mainly on the basis of colour and density. For the light to medium-weight timbers it should be noted that

meranti is the group name for species of *Shorea* in Malaya, Sarawak, Brunei and Indonesia ;

seraya is the group name for species of *Shorea* and *Parashorea* (see page 60) in North Borneo ;

lauan is the Philippine name for species of *Shorea*, *Parashorea* (see page 60) and *Pentacme* (see page 62).

For the heavy timbers **balau** is the group name for species of *Shorea* in Malaya and is broadly equivalent to **selangan batu,** the name used for similar timbers in Sarawak and North Borneo. Other timbers in this class are **sal** (India) and **chan** (Thailand).

The timber of certain species shows considerable variation in colour and may be classed as light or dark according to the colour of the particular piece. Thus the lighter-coloured timber of *Shorea acuminata* in Malaya is commonly classed as **light red meranti** while the darker-coloured material is included with **dark red meranti.** Similarly Philippine mayapis, *S. squamata*, is sometimes classed as **red lauan** and sometimes as **white lauan.**

LIGHT-WEIGHT, PALE RED OR PINK TIMBERS

Shorea spp., principally *S. acuminata* Dyer (in part) *S. curtisii* Dyer ex King (in part) *S. leprosula* Miq. *S. macroptera* Dyer *S. ovalis* Bl. *S. parvifolia* Dyer	Malaya	**light red meranti** (merăn·tĭ)
Shorea spp., including *S. albida* Sym. *S. argentifolia* Sym. *S. parvifolia* Dyer *S. quadrinervis* V. Sl.	Sarawak, Brunei	**light red meranti**

4	5	6
Other names	**Av. weight at 15% moisture content lb/cu.ft.**	**Remarks**
red meranti (Malaya and U.K.)	34	The name red meranti has been used sometimes for the pale-coloured timbers (as distinct from dark red meranti) and sometimes to cover both light red and dark red meranti. To avoid misunderstanding **light red meranti** is recommended as the standard name.
red meranti (Sarawak) perawan (Sarawak) binatoh (*S. argentifolia* only) (Sarawak) meranti bunga (*S. albida* only) (Sarawak)	34	Light-weight timber of *Shorea albida* is classed as **light red meranti**; denser timber of the same species is normally marketed separately as **alan**, see page 78.

1	2	3
Botanical species	**Sources of supply**	**Standard name**
Shorea spp., principally *S. leprosula* Miq. *S. ovalis* Bl. *S. palembanica* Miq. *S. parvifolia* Dyer	Indonesia, principally Sumatra and Borneo	**light red meranti**
Shorea spp., principally *S. argentifolia* Sym. *S. leprosula* Miq. *S. leptoclados* Sym. *S. parvifolia* Dyer *S. smithiana* Sym.	North Borneo	**light red seraya** (sĕrī·ya)
(1) *Shorea almon* Foxw. (*S. eximia* Foxw.) (2) *S. squamata* Dyer (in part) (*S. palosapis* Merr.)	Philippines	**white lauan** (in part) (lowahn·)
LIGHT-WEIGHT, YELLOW TIMBERS		
Shorea spp. (Richetia group), principally *S. faguetiana* Heim *S. multiflora* Sym. *S. resina-nigra* Foxw.	Malaya	**yellow meranti**
Shorea spp. (Richetia group), including *S. faguetiana* Heim *S. hopeifolia* Sym. *S. multiflora* Sym.	Sarawak, Brunei	**yellow meranti**
Shorea spp. (Richetia group), including *S. acuminatissima* Sym. *S. gibbosa* Brandis	North Borneo	**yellow seraya**

4	5	6
Other names	**Av. weight at 15% moisture content lb/cu.ft.**	**Remarks**
red meranti (Indonesia) lanan (Borneo)	34	
red seraya (N. Borneo) 'Borneo red cedar'* 'Borneo mahogany' (in part)* seraya merah (N. Borneo)	34	
light red lauan (U.K.) 'Philippine white mahogany' (General)* (1) almon (Philippines) (2) mayapis (Philippines)	 (1) 36 (2) 33	**White lauan** is a group name for light-weight species of *Parashorea*, *Pentacme* and *Shorea* in the Philippines producing a pale-coloured timber. Individual species of this group are sometimes known by distinctive names as shown (see also *Parashorea plicata* and *Pentacme* spp.).
.....	.....	.....
	41	
lun, lun kuning (Sarawak)	41	
seraya kacha (N. Borneo) selangan kacha (N. Borneo)*	41	

* This name is liable to be confusing and its use should be discontinued.

1	2	3
Botanical species	**Sources of supply**	**Standard name**
LIGHT-WEIGHT, WHITE OR PALE-COLOURED TIMBERS		
Shorea spp. (Section Anthoshorea)	Malaya, Sarawak, Brunei, North Borneo	**white meranti** (merăn·tĭ)
LIGHT TO MEDIUM-WEIGHT, DARK RED TIMBERS		
Shorea spp., principally *S. pauciflora* King, also *S. acuminata* Dyer (in part) *S. curtisii* Dyer ex King (in part)	Malaya	**dark red meranti**
Shorea spp.	Sarawak, Brunei	**dark red meranti**
Shorea spp., principally *S. pauciflora* King	North Borneo	**dark red seraya** (sĕrī·ya)
(1) *Shorea negrosensis* Foxw. (2) *S. polysperma* Merr. (3) *S. squamata* Dyer (*S. palosapis* Merr.) (in part) (4) *Shorea* sp. (undetermined)	Philippines	**red lauan**
HEAVY, RED TIMBERS		
Shorea albida Sym.	Sarawak, Brunei	**alan** (alahn·)

4	5	6
Other names	**Av. weight at 15% moisture content lb/cu.ft.**	**Remarks**
lun, lun puteh (Sarawak) melapi (N. Borneo)	42	Note that **white meranti** is *not* the equivalent of Borneo **white seraya** or Philippine **white lauan.**
.....	.....	.....
nemesu (*S. pauciflora* only) (Malaya)	44	See note on **light red meranti** above.
	(44)	
oba suluk (N. Borneo) 'Borneo mahogany' (in part) (U.K.)*	44	
(1–4) dark red lauan (U.K.) 'Philippine mahogany' (General)* (1) red lauan (Philippines) (2) tangile or 'tangile mahogany'* (Philippines) bataan or 'bataan mahogany'* (Philippines) (3) mayapis (Philippines) (4) tiaong (Philippines)	39	Individual species of this group are sometimes known by distinctive trade names as shown.
.....	.....	.....
meraka alan (Sarawak) red selangan (in part) (Sarawak) selangan merah (in part) (Sarawak) seringawan (Brunei)	55	Light-weight timber of this species is classed as **light red meranti,** see page 74.

* This name is liable to be confusing and its use should be discontinued.

1	2	3
Botanical species	**Sources of supply**	**Standard name**
Shorea guiso Bl.	North Borneo	**red selangan** (sĕlăng·*an*)
Shorea spp., principally *S. guiso* Bl. *S. kunstleri* King	Malaya	**red balau** (băl·ow)
HEAVY, YELLOW OR BROWN TIMBERS		
Shorea robusta Gaertn. f.	India	**sal** (sahl)
Shorea spp.	Thailand	**chan** (chăn)
Shorea spp., including *S. glauca* King *S. maxwelliana* King	Malaya	**balau**
Shorea spp., including *S. seminis* V. Sl. and *Hopea* spp.	Sarawak, Brunei, North Borneo	**selangan batu** (sĕlăng·*an* bă·tū)
Simaruba amara Aubl.	Tropical America	**simaruba** (sĭmarōō·bah)
Sindora spp. and/or *Pseudosindora palustris* Sym.	Malaya, North Borneo, Sarawak, Thailand, Indo-China	**sepetir** (sĕpetēr·)
Sorbus aria Crantz	Europe, including British Isles	**whitebeam**
Sterculia oblonga Mast. and possibly allied species	West Africa	**yellow sterculia**
Sterculia rhinopetala K. Schum.	West Africa	**brown sterculia**

4	5	6
Other names	**Av. weight at 15% moisture content lb/cu.ft.**	**Remarks**
selangan batu merah (N. Borneo)*	53 55	
.....	.....	.....
	50–55	
	49	
	61	Certain species formerly classed as **balau** are now distinguished as **red balau** (see above).
	55–60	The name **selangan batu** (hard selangan) in Sarawak and North Borneo covers all the hard, heavy timbers of *Shorea* and *Hopea* broadly equivalent to Malayan **balau.**
marupa (Brazil) simarupa (Guianas)	28	
petir (Sarawak) makata (Thailand) gu (Indo-China)	40–45	At present it is uncertain how far the various species differ so far as their timber is concerned. The principal species of **sepetir** in Sarawak, previously known as *Sindora* spp., has recently been identified as *Pseudosindora palustris* Sym.
	47	
okoko (Nigeria) eyong (Cameroons)	50	
wawabima (Gold Coast) aye (Nigeria)	52	

* This name is liable to be confusing and its use should be discontinued.

1	2	3
Botanical species	**Sources of supply**	**Standard name**
Swietenia. The standard name **American mahogany** covers all species of *Swietenia*. Trade names indicating individual species or timber from a particular port or locality, as in Column 4, may be used as alternatives to the standard name. Note that **African mahogany** is the standard name for all species of *Khaya*.		
(1) *Swietenia candollei* Pitt.	Venezuela	(1–5) **American mahogany**
(2) *Swietenia macrophylla* King	Central America	
(3) *Swietenia ?macrophylla* King *S. ?krukovii* Gleas. & Pansh.	Brazil	
(4) *Swietenia ?macrophylla* King *S. ?tessmannii* Harms	Peru	
(5) *Swietenia mahagoni* Jacq.	West Indies	

4	5	6
Other names	**Av. weight at 15% moisture content lb/cu.ft.**	**Remarks**
(1) Venezuelan mahogany (U.K.)	39–47	
(2) Central American mahogany (U.K.) British Honduras mahogany (U.K.) Costa Rica mahogany (U.K.) Guatemalan mahogany (U.K.) Honduras mahogany (U.K.) Mexican mahogany (U.K.) Nicaraguan mahogany (U.K.) Panama mahogany (U.K.) Tabasco mahogany (U.K.) etc., according to origin baywood (obsolete)	35	*Swietenia humilis* Zucc. may furnish a small proportion of Mexican mahogany imported into the United Kingdom.
(3) Brazilian mahogany (U.K.) aguano (Brazil)	35	Note that some of the mahogany shipped from Brazil originates in Peru. The exact botanical identity of Brazilian mahogany is doubtful.
(4) Peruvian mahogany (U.K.) aguano (Peru) caoba (Peru)	35	Note that Peruvian mahogany is commonly shipped from Brazil. The exact botanical identity of Peruvian mahogany is doubtful.
(5) Cuban mahogany (U.K.) Jamaica mahogany (U.K.) Porto Rico mahogany (U.K.) San Domingo mahogany (U.K.) West Indian mahogany (U.K.) etc., according to origin	45	Sometimes called Spanish mahogany in reference to the former Spanish colonies in the West Indies.

1	2	3
Botanical species	**Sources of supply**	**Standard name**
Syncarpia glomulifera Niedenzu (*S. laurifolia* Ten.)	Australia	**turpentine**
Tabebuia donnellsmithii Rose (*Cybistax donnellsmithii* Seibert)	Mexico and Central America	**prima vera**
Tarrietia utilis Sprague	West Africa	**niangon**
Tarrietia spp., including *T. simplicifolia* Mast.	Malaya	**mengkulang** (mĕnkū·lang)
Tarrietia cochinchinensis Pierre	Thailand	**chumprak** (chŭm·prăk)
Tectona grandis L. f.	India, Burma, Thailand, Java	**teak**
Terminalia alata Roth. *T. crenulata* Roth. *T. coriacea* W. & A.	Burma, India	**'Indian laurel'†**
Terminalia arjuna Bedd.	India, Ceylon	**kumbuk**
Terminalia bialata Steud.	India (Andaman Islands only)	**white chuglam, Indian silver-grey wood**
Terminalia ivorensis A. Chev.	West Africa	**idigbo** (ĭdĭg·bō)
Terminalia procera Roxb.	India (Andaman Islands only)	**white bombway**

4	5	6
Other names	**Av. weight at 15% moisture content lb/cu.ft.**	**Remarks**
	59	Luster is the standard name in Australia for the timber when dressed.
	28	
nyankom (Gold Coast)	32–48	
	45	
chumprag (Thailand)	45	
	41	This is the only true teak.
taukkyan (Burma) asna (India) mutti (India) sain (India)	54	Formerly regarded as a single species, *Terminalia tomentosa* W. & A. There is some evidence that only *Terminalia crenulata* furnishes figured laurel.
arjun (India)	47	
	43	The light-coloured wood is known as **white chuglam** and the darker wood, which is usually figured, is usually marketed as a separate timber, **Indian silver-grey wood.**
emeri (Gold Coast) framiré (Ivory Coast) black afara (Nigeria)*	35	Note that black afara is a name used in Nigeria for the tree as distinct from the timber. As a timber name it is confusing and should not be used (see the note on *Terminalia superba*).
badam (India)	41	

* This name is liable to be confusing and its use should be discontinued.

† See Foreword, page 6, paragraph 7.

1	2	3
Botanical species	**Sources of supply**	**Standard name**
Terminalia superba Engl. & Diels	West Africa	**afara, limba**
Tetrameles nudiflora R. Br.	Thailand	**kapong**
Tetramerista glabra Miq.	Malaya	**punah** (pōō·nah)

Tilia. The English equivalent of *Tilia* is **lime** which is recommended as the standard name for all except the American species, with a distinctive qualifying name, where appropriate, as indicated.

Tilia americana L. (*T. glabra* Vent.) and allied species	Canada and Eastern U.S.A.	**basswood**
Tilia japonica Simpk. and allied species	Japan	**Japanese lime**
Tilia vulgaris Hayne (*T. europaea* Auct.) and allied species	Europe, including British Isles	**European lime**
Triplochiton scleroxylon K. Schum.	West Africa	**obeche,** (ōběk·ĭ) **wawa**
Tristania conferta R. Br.	Australia	**brush box**
Turraeanthus africanus Pellegr. *T. vignei* Hutch. & J. M. Dalz.	Gold Coast, Ivory Coast, Angola	**avodiré** (ăvōdēr·ā)

4	5	6
Other names	**Av. weight at 15% moisture content lb/cu.ft.**	**Remarks**
ofram (Gold Coast) akom (Cameroons) limbo (Fr. W. Africa) chêne-limbo (France) fraké (Ivory Coast) noyer du Mayombe (France) white afara (Nigeria)* korina (a registered name in U.S.A.)	35	Following the custom of the trade, **limba** is recognized as an alternative standard name for timber of this species originating in Belgian or French territory. The plain light-coloured wood is called light afara, light limba, limba clair or limba blanc; the figured heartwood dark afara, dark limba, limba noir or limba bariolé. Note that white afara is a name used in Nigeria for the tree as distinct from the timber. As a timber name it is confusing and should not be used (see the note on *Terminalia ivorensis*).
sompong (Thailand)	22	
	45	
American lime (U.K.)	26	
shina (Japan) shinanoki (Japan)	26	
English lime (U.K.) etc., according to origin	35	
arere (Nigeria) ayous (Cameroons) samba (Ivory Coast) African whitewood (obsolete)*	24	Following the custom of the trade, **wawa** is recognized as an alternative standard name for timber of this species originating in the Gold Coast.
	57	
	35	

* This name is liable to be confusing and its use should be discontinued.

1	2	3
Botanical species	**Sources of supply**	**Standard name**
Ulmus. The English equivalent of *Ulmus* is **elm** which is recommended as the standard name for all species, with a distinctive qualifying name, where appropriate, as indicated. **English, Dutch** and **wych elm** are the principal home-grown species but other species and hybrids are common in certain localities.		
Ulmus americana L.	Eastern Canada and U.S.A.	**white elm**
Ulmus glabra Huds. non Mill. (*U. montana* Stokes)	British Isles	**wych elm**
Ulmus hollandica Mill. var. *hollandica*	British Isles	**Dutch elm**
Ulmus carpinifolia Gleditsch (*U. nitens* Moench)	Europe, including British Isles	**smooth-leaved elm**
Ulmus procera Salisb. (*U. campestris* Auct. angl.)	British Isles	**English elm**
Ulmus thomasii Sarg. (*U. racemosa* Thom.)	Eastern Canada and U.S.A.	**rock elm**
Ulmus spp., principally *U. laciniata* Mayr. *U. davidiana* Planch. (*U. japonica* Sarg.)	Japan	**Japanese elm**
Virola bicuhyba Warb.	Brazil	**bicuiba** (bĭkūē·b*a*)
Virola koschnyi Warb. (*V. merendonis* Pitt.)	Central America, including British Honduras	**banak** (bănˑăk)

4	5	6
Other names	Av. weight at 15% moisture content lb/cu.ft.	Remarks
American elm (in part) (U.K.) orhamwood (Canada) soft elm (U.S.A.)	36	
mountain elm (U.K.) Scotch elm (U.K.) white elm (U.K.)*	43	
cork bark elm (U.K.)*	36	
French elm (U.K.) Flemish elm (U.K.) etc., according to origin	(36)	This species is the common elm of continental Europe ; it also occurs in East Anglia.
red elm (U.K.) nave elm (U.K.)	35	
Canadian rock elm (U.K.) white elm (Canada)* cork elm (Canada and U.S.A.) cork bark elm (U.S.A.) hickory elm (U.S.A.)	40–50	
	37	
	42	
sangre palo (B. Honduras) palo de sangre (B. Honduras) tapsava (U.S.A.)	33	

* This name is liable to be confusing and its use should be discontinued.

1	2	3
Botanical species	**Sources of supply**	**Standard name**
Virola surinamensis Warb. and allied species	South America	**dalli**
Vochysia spp., including *V. hondurensis* Sprague *V. guianensis* Aubl. *V. tetraphylla* DC.	Central America, Tropical South America	**quaruba** (kwarōō·bah)
Xylia dolabriformis Benth.	Burma	**pyinkado** (pĭng·gadō)

4	5	6
Other names	**Av. weight at 15% moisture content lb/cu.ft.**	**Remarks**
virola (Colombia) baboen (Surinam) ucuhuba (Brazil)	36	
yemeri (B. Honduras) cedro-rana (Brazil) iteballi (B. Guiana) kwarie (Surinam)	31	
	62	

B.S. 589 BRITISH STANDARD

The softwoods listed under this standard nomenclature are from trees belonging to the botanical group *Gymnosperms*. Commercial timbers of this group are practically confined to the class *Coniferae* or Conifers.

The weights shown in Column 5 are based on the data available and are

1	2	3
Botanical species	**Sources of supply**	**Standard name**
Abies. The English equivalent of *Abies* is **fir** which is recommended as the standard name for all species. Names indicating the geographical origin more precisely as in column 4 may be used as alternatives for the standard name. Note, however, that the name fir is also used for certain other softwoods, e.g. in the standard name '**Douglas fir**' (*Pseudotsuga taxifolia*) and in alternative names for **Scots pine** or **redwood** (*Pinus sylvestris*), namely 'Scots fir', 'Norway fir', etc. (see also the note on *Pinus sylvestris*).		
Abies alba Mill. (*A. pectinata* DC.)	Central and Southern Europe, British Isles	**whitewood** (in part—see *Picea abies*), **silver fir**
Abies amabilis Forbes	Western Canada, Western U.S.A.	**amabilis fir**
Abies balsamea Mill.	Canada, Newfoundland, Northern U.S.A.	**balsam fir**
Abies grandis Lindl.	British Columbia, Western U.S.A., British Isles	**grand fir**
Abies lasiocarpa Nutt.	British Columbia, Alberta, Western U.S.A.	**alpine fir**
Abies procera Rehder (*A. nobilis* Lindl.)	Western U.S.A., British Isles	**noble fir**

NOMENCLATURE OF SOFTWOODS

subject to revision, especially in the case of timbers not yet systematically tested. In most cases the figures are average weights and are necessarily approximate ; differences of one or two pounds are generally not significant. The use of brackets in this column indicates that the figure is uncertain.

4	5	6
Other names	**Av. weight at 15% moisture content lb/cu.ft.**	**Remarks**
'European silver pine' (U.K.)* tanne (Germany)	30	
Pacific silver fir (U.S.A.) silver fir (U.S.A.)* 'larch' (B. Columbia and U.S.A.)*	26	The 'western balsam' sometimes included in shipments of western hemlock (*Tsuga heterophylla*, see page 110) is most likely to be *Abies amabilis* and/or possibly *A. grandis*.
balsam (U.S.A.)	25	
lowland fir (Canada) white fir (U.S.A.)* 'larch' (B. Columbia)* western balsam fir (U.S.A.)	28	See note under *Abies amabilis* above.
	23	
'Oregon larch' (U.S.A.)* 'larch' (U.S.A.)*	26	

* This name is liable to be confusing and its use should be discontinued.

1	2	3
Botanical species	**Sources of supply**	**Standard name**
Agathis. The trade name **kauri,** originally applied to the New Zealand timber, is recommended as the standard name for all species of *Agathis.* Names indicating the geographical origin more precisely, e.g. Borneo kauri, Sarawak kauri, as in Column 4, may be used as alternatives to the standard name.		
Agathis alba Foxw.	East Indies	**East Indian kauri**
Agathis australis Salisb.	New Zealand	**New Zealand kauri**
(1) *Agathis robusta* Masters (2) *A. palmerstonii* F. Muell. (3) *A. microstachya* Bail. f. and White	Australia	**Queensland kauri**
Agathis vitiensis Benth. & Hook.	Fiji	**Fijian kauri**
Araucaria angustifolia O. Ktze. (*A. brasiliana* A. Rich.)	Argentina, South Brazil	'**Parana pine**'† (pă*r*anah·)
Araucaria araucana K. Koch (*A. imbricata* Pavon *A. chilensis* Mirb.)	Chile	'**Chile pine**'†
Araucaria bidwillii Hook.	Australia	'**bunya pine**'†
Araucaria cunninghamii Sweet	Australia, New Guinea	'**hoop pine**'†

4	5	6
Other names	Av. weight at 15% moisture content lb/cu.ft.	Remarks
Borneo kauri (U.K.) Sarawak kauri (U.K.) etc., according to origin bindang (Sarawak) bendang (Sarawak) menghilan (N. Borneo)	30	
'kauri pine' (U.K.)	36	
'Queensland kauri pine' (U.K.) (1) South Queensland kauri (Australia) (2 & 3) North Queensland kauri (Australia)	30	
'Fijian kauri pine' (U.K.)	34	
'Brazilian pine' (U.S.A.)	34	
'Chilean pine' (U.K.)	(34)	
	32	
	35	

† See Foreword, page 6, paragraph 7.

1	2	3
Botanical species	**Sources of supply**	**Standard name**
Cedrus. The English equivalent of *Cedrus* is **cedar** which is recommended as the standard name for all three species, with a distinctive qualifying name for each individual species as indicated. Note, however, that the name cedar with qualifications is also applied to several different kinds of timber, both softwood and hardwood, possessed of a natural fragrance which recalls that of the true cedars (*Cedrus*). See *Chamaecyparis*, *Juniperus*, *Libocedrus*, *Thuja* and Nomenclature of Hardwoods : *Cedrela*.		
(1) *Cedrus atlantica* Manetti (2) *C. deodara* Loud. (3) *C. libani* Loud. (*C. libanotica* Link)	British Isles	**cedar**
Chamaecyparis lawsoniana Parl. (*Cupressus lawsoniana* Murray)	Oregon, California, British Isles	'**Port Orford cedar**'†
Chamaecyparis nootkatensis Spach (*Cupressus nootkatensis* Lamb.)	Pacific Coast region of North America	'**yellow cedar**'†
Chamaecyparis thyoides B.S.P. (*Cupressus thyoides* L.)	U.S.A.	'**southern white cedar**'†
Cryptomeria japonica D. Don	Japan	**sugi** (sōō·gĭ)
Cupressus. The English equivalent of *Cupressus* is **cypress** which is recommended as the standard name for all species. To avoid confusion, however, a qualifying name, indicating the geographical origin, should be used. It is uncertain whether it is practicable to market the timber of the various species under distinctive names. Note that the name cypress, with qualifications, is also used for species of *Chamaecyparis* and for *Taxodium distichum*.		
Cupressus spp.	East Africa	**East African cypress** etc., according to origin
Dacrydium cupressinum Soland.	New Zealand	**rimu** (rĭm·ŭ)
Dacrydium elatum Wall.	Sarawak	**sempilor** (sĕmpē·lōr)
Dacrydium franklinii Hook. f.	Australia	'**huon pine**'† (hŭ·ŏn)

4	5	6
Other names	Av. weight at 15% moisture content lb/cu.ft.	Remarks
(1) Atlas cedar (U.K.) Atlantic cedar (U.K.) (2) deodar (India and U.K.) (3) cedar of Lebanon (U.K.)	36	Commonly planted in the British Isles for ornamental purposes. *Cedrus deodara* is an important timber tree in northern India.
Lawson's cypress (U.K.)	31	
'Alaska yellow-cedar' (U.S.A.) nootka false cypress (U.S.A.) yellow cypress (Canada)	31	
'Atlantic white cedar' (U.S.A.) 'white cedar' (U.S.A.)	23	See remarks under *Cedrus*.
'Japanese cedar' (U.K.)	(25)	
	29	Grown in East Africa and elsewhere in plantations.
	38	
	(34)	
	33	

† See Foreword, page 6, paragraph 7.

1	2	3
Botanical species	**Sources of supply**	**Standard name**
Fitzroya cupressoides F. M. Johnston (*F. patagonica* Hook. f.)	Chile	**alerce** (ăler·sĭ)
Juniperus procera Hochst. ex A. Rich.	East Africa	**'African pencil cedar'†**
Juniperus virginiana L. *J. lucayana* Brit.	U.S.A.	**'Virginian pencil cedar'†**

Larix. The English equivalent of *Larix* is **larch** which is recommended as the standard name for all species, with a distinctive qualifying name, where appropriate, as indicated.

Larix decidua Mill. (*L. europaea* DC.)	Europe, including British Isles	**European larch**
Larix eurolepis Henry	British Isles	**Dunkeld larch**
Larix leptolepis Gord. (*L. kaempferi* Sarg.)	Japan, British Isles	**Japanese larch**
Larix laricina K. Koch	Canada, U.S.A.	**tamarack larch**
Larix occidentalis Nutt.	British Columbia, Western U.S.A.	**western larch**
Larix sibirica Ledeb.	Western Siberia, North East Russia	**Siberian larch**
Libocedrus decurrens Torr.	Oregon, California	**'incense cedar'†**

4	5	6
Other names	Av. weight at 15% moisture content lb/cu.ft.	Remarks
	32	
	36	
'eastern red cedar' (U.S.A.)	33	
	37	
hybrid larch (U.K.)	(30)	A hybrid between *Larix decidua* and *L. leptolepis*.
	33–37	
tamarack (Canada and U.S.A.) eastern larch (U.S.A.) Eastern Canadian larch (U.K.)	36	
	38	
	37	Shipped from Kara Sea ports and the Archangel district. Shipments from this area may include some *Larix decidua*.
'California incense-cedar' (U.S.A.)	25	

† See Foreword, page 6, paragraph 7.

1	2	3
Botanical species	**Sources of supply**	**Standard name**
Picea. The English equivalent of *Picea* is **spruce** which is recommended as the standard name for all species, with a distinctive qualifying name, where appropriate, as indicated. An exception is made in the case of *Picea abies* timber imported from the Continent, which is traditionally known as **whitewood.**		
Picea abies Karst. (*P. excelsa* Link)	Northern and Central Europe, British Isles	**whitewood** (in part—see *Abies alba*), **European spruce**
Picea engelmannii Engelm.	Alberta, British Columbia, Western U.S.A.	**Engelmann spruce**
Picea glauca Voss var. *albertiana* Sarg.	Alberta, British Columbia, Western U.S.A.	**western white spruce**
Picea spp., principally *P. glauca* Voss	Eastern and Northern Canada, Eastern U.S.A.	**eastern Canadian spruce**
Picea sitchensis Carr.	Western Canada, Western U.S.A., British Isles	**Sitka spruce**

4	5	6
Other names	**Av. weight at 15% moisture content lb/cu.ft.**	**Remarks**
Baltic whitewood (U.K.) Finnish whitewood (U.K.) Swedish whitewood (U.K.) Russian whitewood (U.K.) Yugoslavian whitewood (U.K.) northern whitewood (U.K.) etc., according to origin common spruce (U.K.) Norway spruce (U.K.) white deal or ' white ' (U.K.) ' white fir ' (U.K.)* ' white pine ' (Scotland)* fichte (Germany)	29	In accordance with established custom, timber of this species imported from the Continent is commonly called **whitewood**, white deal or simply ' white ', while timber grown in the British Isles is generally known as **European spruce** or common spruce. Names indicating the geographical origin of imported timber, e.g. Finnish whitewood, Swedish whitewood, as in Column 4, may be used as alternatives to the basic standard name, **whitewood.** Shipments of whitewood from Central and Southern Europe commonly consist of European spruce and silver fir (*Abies alba* Mill.). Not to be confused with the hardwood, **American whitewood**, *Liriodendron tulipifera.*
mountain spruce (Canada)	28	
Rocky Mountain spruce (Canada)	27	
white spruce (Canada and U.S.A.) Quebec spruce (U.K.) New Brunswick spruce (U.K.) Nova Scotia spruce (U.K.) St. John spruce (U.K.) Maritime spruce (U.K.)	25–31	Shipments may include red spruce, *Picea rubens* Sarg. (*P. rubra* Link) and black spruce, *Picea mariana* B.S.P. Balsam fir (*Abies balsamea*) and more rarely jack pine (*Pinus banksiana*) are sometimes included in shipments for the United Kingdom. Shipments are frequently distinguished by the name of the port.
silver spruce (U.K., Canada and U.S.A.) tideland spruce (U.S.A.)	28	

* This name is liable to be confusing and its use should be discontinued.

1	2	3
Botanical species	**Sources of supply**	**Standard name**
Pinus. The English equivalent of *Pinus* is **pine** which is recommended as the standard name for all species, with a distinctive qualifying name, where appropriate, as indicated. An exception is made in the case of *Pinus sylvestris* timber imported from the Continent which is traditionally known as **redwood,** yellow deal, etc. Note that the name pine, with qualifications, is also applied to a number of other softwoods outside the genus *Pinus*.		
Pinus banksiana Lamb.	Eastern and Central Canada, Northern U.S.A.	**jack pine**
(1) *Pinus caribaea* Morelet (2) *P. oocarpa* Schiede	Central America, Cuba, the Bahamas	**Caribbean pitch pine**
Pinus cembra L. var. *sibirica* Loud. *P. koraiensis* Sieb. and Zucc.	Siberia, Manchukuo	**Siberian yellow pine**
Pinus contorta Dougl. var. *latifolia* S. Watson (*P. contorta* Dougl. var. *murrayana* Engelm.)	British Columbia, Alberta, Western U.S.A., British Isles	**lodgepole pine**
Pinus elliottii Engelm.	See under *Pinus palustris*	
Pinus lambertiana Dougl.	Oregon, California	**sugar pine**
Pinus monticola Dougl. ex Lamb.	Western Canada, Western U.S.A.	**western white pine**

4	5	6
Other names	Av. weight at 15% moisture content lb/cu.ft.	Remarks
princess pine (Canada)	31	
(1 & 2) Caribbean longleaf pitch pine (U.K.) (1) British Honduras pitch pine (U.K.) Bahamas pitch pine (U.K.) Nicaraguan pitch pine (U.K.) etc., according to origin (2) Nicaraguan pitch pine (U.K.) West coast Nicaraguan pitch pine (U.K.) ocote pine (Central America)	44	*Pinus caribaea* is the principal species of pitch pine exported from the Caribbean region (as distinct from the Southern U.S.A.). *P. oocarpa* grows at higher elevations on the Central American mainland and has been shipped from the West coast of Nicaragua. *P. pseudostrobus* Lindl. grows in association with *P. oocarpa* but is less abundant and it is doubtful whether any timber of this species is exported. Names indicating the geographical origin more precisely, as in Column 4, may be used as alternatives to the standard name. Note that the slash pine of the south-eastern U.S.A., formerly called *Pinus caribaea*, is now given a distinctive name, *P. elliottii* Engelm. (see page 104).
Siberian pine (U.K.) Korean pine (U.K.) Manchurian pine (U.K.) 'Siberian cedar' (U.K.)*	26	
contorta pine (U.K.)	29	
Californian sugar pine (U.S.A.) soft pine (U.K.)*	27	
Idaho white pine (U.S.A.) soft pine (U.K.)*	28	

* This name is liable to be confusing and its use should be discontinued.

1	2	3
Botanical species	**Sources of supply**	**Standard name**
Pinus nigra Arnold (*P. laricio* Poir. var. *austriaca* Loud.)	South-eastern Europe, British Isles	**Austrian pine**
Pinus nigra Arnold var. *calabrica* Schneid. (*P. laricio* Poir.)	Southern Europe, British Isles	**Corsican pine**
Pinus oocarpa Schiede	See under *Pinus caribaea*	
Pinus palustris Mill. *P. elliottii* Engelm. (formerly confused with *P. caribaea* Morelet)	Southern U.S.A.	**American pitch pine**
Pinus pinaster Ait.	Southern and south-western Europe	**maritime pine**
Pinus ponderosa Laws	British Columbia, Western U.S.A.	**ponderosa pine**

4	5	6
Other names	**Av. weight at 15% moisture content lb/cu.ft.**	**Remarks**
See Column 6	S.E. Europe (50) British Isles (32)	A native of South-eastern Europe, planted in the British Isles mainly as a shelter tree. The timber has been imported under the misleading name of Bosnian pitch pine.
	32	
Gulf Coast pitch pine (U.K.) longleaf pitch pine (U.K.) longleaf yellow pine (U.S.A.) longleaf (U.S.A.) southern yellow pine (in part) (U.S.A.) southern pine (in part) (U.S.A.)	42	The term southern yellow pine or southern pine covers the timber of six closely allied species, viz. *Pinus palustris* Mill., *P. elliottii* Engelm., *P. echinata* Mill., *P. taeda L.*, *P. rigida* Mill. and *P. virginiana* Mill. According to the latest edition (1948) of the Standard Grading Rules for Southern Pine Lumber issued by the United States Southern Pine Inspection Bureau, the term longleaf yellow pine or longleaf is restricted to the heavier, stronger material of *P. palustris* and *P. elliottii* as defined in paragraph 323 of the Rules. Material which does not come up to this specification (formerly classified as shortleaf) is now classified as southern pine. Thus the trade name shortleaf is obsolete. Pitch pine is the name used in the export trade and in the United Kingdom for longleaf yellow pine except in so far as specifications admit other material.
	33	
western yellow pine (U.S.A. and Australia) British Columbia soft pine (Canada) Californian white pine (U.S.A.)	30	In U.S.A. timber of Jeffrey pine (*P. jeffreyi* A. Murr.) is usually marketed with ponderosa pine and sold under that name.

1	2	3
Botanical species	**Sources of supply**	**Standard name**
Pinus radiata D. Don (*P. insignis* Dougl. ex Loud.)	Australia, New Zealand, South Africa	**radiata pine**
Pinus resinosa Ait.	Eastern Canada, Northern U.S.A.	**Canadian red pine**
Pinus strobus L.	Eastern Canada, Eastern U.S.A.	**yellow pine**
Pinus sylvestris L.	Northern Europe, including British Isles, Western Siberia	**redwood, Scots pine**
Podocarpus dacrydioides A. Rich.	New Zealand	**'New Zealand white pine'†**

4	5	6
Other names	**Av. weight at 15% moisture content lb/cu.ft.**	**Remarks**
Monterey pine (U.S.A.) insignis pine (General) insignis (S. Africa)	30	
red pine (Canada and U.S.A.) Norway pine (U.S.A.)	33	
white pine (Canada and U.S.A.) eastern white pine (Canada and U.S.A.) northern white pine (U.S.A.) Quebec yellow pine (U.K.) Quebec pine (U.K.) northern pine (U.S.A.) soft pine (U.K.)* Weymouth pine (U.K.)	26	Known universally in Canada and U.S.A. as ' white pine '.
red deal or ' red ' (U.K.) yellow deal or ' yellow ' (U.K.) Baltic/Finnish/Swedish/Archangel/Siberian/Polish redwood/yellow deal, etc., according to origin (U.K.) ' fir ' (U.K.) ' Norway fir ' (U.K.) red pine (Scotland) ' Scots fir ' (U.K.) kiefer (Germany)	32	In accordance with established custom, timber of this species imported from the Continent is commonly called **redwood**, red deal, or simply ' red ' (especially in the North) and yellow deal or ' yellow ' (especially in the South) while timber grown in the British Isles is generally known as **Scots pine.** Names indicating the geographical origin of imported timber, e.g., Finnish redwood, Swedish redwood, as in Column 4, may be used as alternatives to the basic standard name **redwood.** This timber should not be confused with **sequoia** or Californian redwood (*Sequoia sempervirens*) see page 108. Note that the name fir has been widely used in architects' and surveyors' specifications to refer to this species.
kahikatea (New Zealand) ' white pine ' (New Zealand)*	29	

* This name is liable to be confusing and its use should be discontinued.

† See Foreword, page 6, paragraph 7.

1	2	3
Botanical species	**Sources of supply**	**Standard name**
Podocarpus ferrugineus D. Don	New Zealand	**miro** (mĭ·rō)
(1) *Podocarpus gracilior* Pilg. (2) *P. milanjianus* Rendle (3) *P. usambarensis* Pilg.	Kenya, Tanganyika and Uganda	**podo** (pō·dō)
Podocarpus guatemalensis Standl.	British Honduras	**British Honduras yellowwood**
(1) *Podocarpus nubigenus* Lindl. (2) *P. salignus* D. Don (*P. chilinus* Rich.) (3) *Saxegothaea conspicua* Lindl.	Chile	**manio**
Podocarpus spicatus R. Br.	New Zealand	**matai** (mă·tī)
Podocarpus totara D. Don *P. hallii* T. Kirk	New Zealand	**totara** (tōtar·*a*)
Pseudotsuga taxifolia Brit. (*P. douglasii* Carr.)	British Columbia, Western U.S.A., British Isles	**'Douglas fir'**†
Saxegothaea conspicua Lindl.	See under *Podocarpus nubigenus* Lindl.	
Sequoia sempervirens Endl.	U.S.A.	**sequoia**
Sequoia wellingtonia Seem. (*S. gigantea* Dcne.)	British Isles	**wellingtonia**
Taxodium distichum Rich.	South-eastern U.S.A.	**'southern cypress'**†

4	5	6
Other names	Av. weight at 15% moisture content lb/cu.ft.	Remarks
	40	
yellowwood (S. Africa)	32	
'cypress' (B. Honduras)*	32	
maniu (Chile) (1) manilihuan maniu hembra (Chile) (2) maniu de la frontera (Chile) (3) maniu macho (Chile)	35	
mai (New Zealand) 'black pine' (New Zealand)	39 30	
'British Columbia pine' (U.K.) 'Columbian pine' (U.K.) 'Oregon pine' (U.S.A.)	33	
redwood (U.S.A.)* Californian redwood (U.K. and U.S.A.)	26 21	Not to be confused with **European redwood** (*Pinus sylvestris*). A native of California, extensively planted in the British Isles as an ornamental tree.
'bald cypress' (U.S.A.) 'Louisiana cypress' (U.S.A.) 'swamp cypress' (U.S.A.)	32	Timber from the coastal swamps is commonly known as tidewater red cypress or black cypress, from the dark colour of the heartwood, as distinct from the white or yellow cypress of the inland districts.

* This name is liable to be confusing and its use should be discontinued.

† See Foreword, page 6, paragraph 7.

1	2	3
Botanical species	**Sources of supply**	**Standard name**
Taxus baccata L.	British Isles	**yew**
Tetraclinis articulata Mast.	North Africa, Malta	**thuya**
Thuja occidentalis L.	Eastern North America	**'white cedar'**†
Thuja plicata D. Don	British Columbia, Western U.S.A., British Isles	**'western red cedar'**†
Tsuga canadensis Carr.	Eastern Canada, Eastern U.S.A.	**eastern hemlock**
Tsuga heterophylla Sarg. (*T. albertiana* Sénécl.)	British Columbia, Alaska, Western U.S.A., British Isles	**western hemlock**

4	5	6
Other names	Av. weight at 15% moisture content lb/cu.ft.	Remarks
common yew (U.K.) European yew (U.K.)	42	
		Chiefly known to commerce in the form of burrs. Not to be confused with species of the botanical genus *Thuja*.
'northern white cedar' (U.S.A.) eastern arborvitae (U.S.A.) 'eastern white cedar' (Canada)	21	
giant arborvitae (U.S.A.) 'British Columbia red cedar' (U.K.) 'red cedar' (Canada)	24	See remarks under *Cedrus*.
'hemlock spruce' (U.S.A.) white hemlock	29	
Pacific hemlock (U.S.A.) British Columbia hemlock (U.S.A.) 'Alaska pine' (Canada)	31	Shipments may include western balsam (*Abies* spp.) and some mountain hemlock (*Tsuga mertensiana* Carr.).

† See Foreword, page 6, paragraph 7.

INDEX OF STANDARD AND OTHER NAMES

EXPLANATORY NOTE

The standard names are shown in heavy type. The botanical name is printed after the page number to facilitate finding the standard or other name. For example, Abassian boxwood (an Other Name) will be found on page 19 in Column 4 opposite *Buxus sempervirens;* similarly **abura** (a Standard Name, as indicated by the heavy type) will be found on page 56 in Column 3 opposite *Mitragyna ciliata.* Where the Standard Name or Other Name applies to more than one species the first botanical name is shown in the index. For example **American ash** will be found on page 44 opposite the list of three botanical names beginning with *Fraxinus americana,* showing that this is one of a number of species producing American ash.

A

Abassian boxwood, 19 . . . *Buxus sempervirens*
abel, 21 . . . . . *Canarium schweinfurthii*
abele, 65 . . . . . *Populus alba*
aboudikro, 39 . . . . . *Entandrophragma cylindricum*
abura, 56 . . . . . *Mitragyna ciliata*
acacia, 73 . . . . . *Robinia pseudoacacia*
—false, 73 . . . . . *Robinia pseudoacacia*
acajou aboudikro, 39 . . . . *Entandrophragma cylindricum*
—assié, 39 . . . . . *Entandrophragma utile*
—blanc, 51 . . . . . *Khaya anthotheca*
—d'Afrique, 51 . . . . . *Khaya ivorensis*
—krala, 51 . . . . . *Khaya anthotheca*
—sapelli, 39 . . . . . *Entandrophragma cylindricum*
—sipo, 39 . . . . . *Entandrophragma utile*
afara, 86 . . . . . *Terminalia superba*
afara, black, 85 . . . . . *Terminalia ivorensis*
—white, 87 . . . . . *Terminalia superba*
afo, 65 . . . . . *Poga oleosa*
African blackwood, 28 . . . . *Dalbergia melanoxylon*
—**canarium,** 20 . . . . . *Canarium schweinfurthii*
—**celtis,** 26 . . . . . *Celtis* spp.
African cherry, 57 . . . . . *Mimusops heckelii*
African ebony, 30 . . . . . *Diospyros* spp.
—**mahogany,** 50 . . . . . *Khaya ivorensis*
—**padauk,** 68 . . . . . *Pterocarpus soyauxii*
—**pencil cedar,** 98 . . . . . *Juniperus procera*
African rosewood, 47 . . . . *Guibourtia demeusei*
African satinwood, 42 . . . . *Fagara macrophylla*
African silky-oak, 45 . . . . *Grevillea robusta*
African teak, 27 . . . . . *Chlorophora excelsa*
African walnut, 54 . . . . . *Lovoa klaineana*
African whitewood, 87. . . . *Triplochiton scleroxylon*
—zebrawood, 55 . . . . . *Microberlinia brazzavillensis*
afrormosia, 10 . . . . . *Afrormosia elata*
afzelia, 10 . . . . . *Afzelia* spp.
agba, 44 . . . . . *Gossweilerodendron balsamiferum*
agboin, 63 . . . . . *Piptadenia africana*
agbola, 69 . . . . . *Pterygopodium oxyphyllum*

aguano, 83 . . . . . *Swietenia macrophylla*
ahun, 13 . . . . . *Alstonia congensis*
aiélé, 21 . . . . . *Canarium schweinfurthii*
akom, 87 . . . . . *Terminalia superba*
akomu, 69 . . . . . *Pycnanthus angolensis*
alan, 78 . . . . . *Shorea albida*
Alaska pine, 111 . . . . . *Tsuga heterophylla*
Alaska yellow-cedar, 97 . . . *Chamaecyparis nootkatensis*
albizzia, West African, 10 . . *Albizzia* spp.
alder, black, 13 . . . . . *Alnus glutinosa*
alder, common, 12 . . . . . *Alnus glutinosa*
alder, grey, 12 . . . . . *Alnus incana*
alerce, 96 . . . . . *Fitzroya cupressoides*
aligna, 11 . . . . . *Afzelia* spp.
almon, 77 . . . . . *Shorea almon*
alona wood, 55 . . . . . *Lovoa klaineana*
alpine ash, 41 . . . . . *Eucalyptus gigantea*
alpine fir, 92 . . . . . *Abies lasiocarpa*
alstonia, 12 . . . . . *Alstonia congensis*
amabilis fir, 92 . . . . . *Abies amabilis*
amaranth, 61 . . . . . *Peltogyne* spp.
ambila, 67 . . . . . *Pterocarpus angolensis*
amboyna, 68 . . . . . *Pterocarpus indicus*
amboyna, false, 69 . . . . . *Pterocarpus pedatus*
American ash, 44 . . . . . *Fraxinus americana*
—**beech**, 42 . . . . . *Fagus grandifolia*
American birch, 17 . . . . . *Betula alleghaniensis*
—birch, 17 . . . . . *Betula papyrifera*
American cherry, 66 . . . . . *Prunus serotina*
—**chestnut**, 22 . . . . . *Castanea dentata*
American elm, 89 . . . . . *Ulmus americana*
American hop-hornbeam, 60 . . *Ostrya virginiana*
American lime, 87 . . . . . *Tilia americana*
American mahogany, 82 . . . *Swietenia candollei*
—**pitch pine**, 104 . . . . . *Pinus palustris*
—**plane**, 64 . . . . . *Platanus occidentalis*
—**red gum**, 52 . . . . . *Liquidambar styraciflua*
—**red oak**, 70 . . . . . *Quercus* spp.
—**walnut**, 48 . . . . . *Juglans nigra*
—**white oak**, 70 . . . . . *Quercus* spp.
—**whitewood**, 52 . . . . . *Liriodendron tulipifera*
amourette, 63 . . . . . *Piratinera guianensis*
Andaman gurjun, 32 . . . . *Dipterocarpus* spp.
—**marblewood**, 32 . . . . . *Diospyros marmorata*
—**padauk**, 66 . . . . . *Pterocarpus dalbergioides*
—**pyinma**, 50 . . . . . *Lagerstroemia hypoleuca*
Andaman redwood, 67 . . . *Pterocarpus dalbergioides*
andiroba, 21 . . . . . *Carapa guianensis*
angelim, 13 . . . . . *Andira inermis*
angelin, 12 . . . . . *Andira inermis*
angelique, 31 . . . . . *Dicorynia paraensis*
antiaris, 14 . . . . . *Antiaris africana*
anyaran, 35 . . . . . *Distemonanthus benthamianus*
apa, 11 . . . . . *Afzelia* spp.
apitong, 34 . . . . . *Dipterocarpus* spp.
apopo, 55 . . . . . *Lovoa klaineana*
apple, 54 . . . . . *Malus sylvestris*
aprono, 55 . . . . . *Mansonia altissima*
arborvitae, eastern, 111 . . . *Thuja occidentalis*
—giant, 111 . . . . . *Thuja plicata*
Archangel redwood, 107 . . . *Pinus sylvestris*

arere, 87 . . . . . *Triplochiton scleroxylon*
arjun, 85 . . . . . *Terminalia arjuna*
ash, alpine, 41 . . . . . *Eucalyptus gigantea*
ash, American, 44 . . . . . *Fraxinus americana*
—Australian white, 40 . . . . *Eucalyptus fraxinoides*
ash, black, 45 . . . . . *Fraxinus nigra*
—brown, 45 . . . . . *Fraxinus nigra*
—Canadian, 45 . . . . . *Fraxinus americana*
—English, 45 . . . . . *Fraxinus excelsior*
ash, European, 44 . . . . . *Fraxinus excelsior*
ash, French, 45 . . . . . *Fraxinus excelsior*
—green, 45 . . . . . *Fraxinus pennsylvanica*
ash, Japanese, 44 . . . . . *Fraxinus mandshurica*
ash, mountain, 41 . . . . . *Eucalyptus regnans*
—Polish, 45 . . . . . *Fraxinus excelsior*
—red, 41 . . . . . *Eucalyptus gigantea*
—Slavonian, 45 . . . . . *Fraxinus excelsior*
—white, 41 . . . . . *Eucalyptus fraxinoides*
asna, 85 . . . . . *Terminalia alata*
aspen, 65 . . . . . *Populus gradidentata*
aspen, 65 . . . . . *Populus tremuloides*
aspen, Canadian, 64 . . . . . *Populus tremuloides*
—European, 64 . . . . . *Populus tremula*
aspen, Finnish, 65 . . . . . *Populus tremula*
—Swedish, 65 . . . . . *Populus tremula*
assacu, 49 . . . . . *Hura crepitans*
assié, 39 . . . . . *Entandrophragma utile*
asta, 61 . . . . . *Oxandra lanceolata*
Atlantic cedar, 97 . . . . . *Cedrus atlantica*
—white cedar, 97 . . . . . *Chamaecyparis thyoides*
Atlas cedar, 97 . . . . . *Cedrus atlantica*
Australian blackwood, 8 . . . *Acacia melanoxylon*
—cedar, 24 . . . . . *Cedrela toona* var. *australis*
Australian maple, 43 . . . . *Flindersia brayleyana*
Australian silky-oak, 20 . . . *Cardwellia sublimis*
Australian walnut, 37 . . . . *Endiandra palmerstonii*
Australian white ash, 40 . . . *Eucalyptus fraxinoides*
Austrian pine, 104 . . . . *Pinus nigra*
avodiré, 86 . . . . . *Turraeanthus africanus*
awun, 13. . . . . *Alstonia congensis*
ayan, 34 . . . . . *Distemonanthus benthamianus*
aye, 81 . . . . . *Sterculia rhinopetala*
ayinre, 11 . . . . . *Albizzia* spp.
ayous, 87 . . . . . *Triplochiton scleroxylon*
azobé, 53 . . . . . *Lophira alata*

B

baboen, 91 . . . . . *Virola surinamensis*
badam, 85 . . . . . *Terminalia procera*
badi, 73 . . . . . *Sarcocephalus diderrichii*
bagac, 35 . . . . . *Dipterocarpus* spp.
bagtikan, 61 . . . . . *Parashorea plicata*
Bahamas pitch pine, 103 . . . *Pinus caribaea*
bahia, 57 . . . . . *Mitragyna ciliata*
Bahia rosewood, 31 . . . . *Dalbergia nigra*
—wood, 19 . . . . . *Caesalpinia echinata*
baitoa, 63 . . . . . *Phyllostylon brasiliensis*
baku, 57 . . . . . *Mimusops heckelii*
balau, 80. . . . . *Shorea* spp.
balau, red, 80 . . . . . *Shorea* spp.
bald cypress, 109 . . . . . *Taxodium distichum*

balm cottonwood, 67 . . . . *Populus trichocarpa*
—poplar, 65 . . . . . *Populus balsamifera*
balsa, 58 . . . . . *Ochroma lagopus*
balsam, 93 . . . . . *Abies balsamea*
balsam cottonwood, 67 . . . *Populus trichocarpa*
balsam fir, 92 . . . . . *Abies balsamea*
balsam fir, western, 93 . . . *Abies grandis*
—poplar, 65 . . . . . *Populus balsamifera*
Baltic redwood, 107 . . . . *Pinus sylvestris*
—whitewood, 101 . . . . . *Picea abies*
banak, 88 . . . . . *Virola koschnyi*
banglang, 53 . . . . . *Lagerstroemia speciosa*
barwood, 69 . . . . . *Pterocarpus soyauxii*
basralocus, 30 . . . . . *Dicorynia paraensis*
basswood, 86 . . . . . *Tilia americana*
bataan, 79 . . . . . *Shorea polysperma*
bataan mahogany, 79 . . . . *Shorea polysperma*
baywood, 83 . . . . . *Swietenia macrophylla*
bean, black, 22 . . . . . *Castanospermum australe*
bean, walnut, 37 . . . . . *Endiandra palmerstonii*
beech, American, 42 . . . . *Fagus grandifolia*
beech, Carpathian, 43 . . . . *Fagus sylvatica*
—Danish, 43 . . . . . *Fagus sylvatica*
—English, 43 . . . . . *Fagus sylvatica*
beech, European, 42 . . . . *Fagus sylvatica*
beech, French, 43 . . . . . *Fagus sylvatica*
beech, Japanese, 42 . . . . *Fagus crenata*
—negro-head, 56 . . . . . *Nothofagus moorei*
beech, myrtle, 57 . . . . . *Nothofagus cunninghamii*
beech, silver, 56 . . . . . *Nothofagus menziesii*
beech, Slavonian, 43 . . . . *Fagus sylvatica*
—Southland, 57 . . . . . *Nothofagus menziesii*
—Tasmanian, 57 . . . . . *Nothofagus cunninghamii*
belian, 41 . . . . . *Eusideroxylon zwageri*
bendang, 95 . . . . . *Agathis alba*
Benin mahogany, 51 . . . . *Khaya ivorensis*
—walnut, 55 . . . . . *Lovoa klaineana*
Beninwood, 51 . . . . . *Khaya ivorensis*
benuang, 59 . . . . . *Octomeles sumatrana*
berlinia, 14 . . . . . *Berlinia grandiflora*
bété, 55 . . . . . *Mansonia altissima*
betula wood, 17 . . . . . *Betula alleghaniensis*
bicuiba, 88 . . . . . *Virola bicuhyba*
bilinga, 73 . . . . . *Sarcocephalus diderrichii*
billian, 40 . . . . . *Eusideroxylon zwageri*
bilsted, 53 . . . . . *Liquidambar styraciflua*
binatoh, 75 . . . . . *Shorea argentifolia*
bindang, 95 . . . . . *Agathis alba*
bintangor, 20 . . . . . *Calophyllum* spp.
binuang, 58 . . . . . *Octomeles sumatrana*
birch, American, 17 . . . . *Betula alleghaniensis*
—American, 17 . . . . . *Betula papyrifera*
—Canadian yellow, 17 . . . *Betula alleghaniensis*
—English, 17 . . . . . *Betula verrucosa*
birch, European, 16 . . . . *Betula verrucosa*
birch, Finnish, 17 . . . . . *Betula verrucosa*
—hard, 17 . . . . . *Betula alleghaniensis*
birch, paper, 16 . . . . . *Betula papyrifera*
birch, Quebec, 17 . . . . . *Betula alleghaniensis*
—silver, 17 . . . . . *Betula verrucosa*
—Swedish, 17 . . . . . *Betula verrucosa*
—western, 17 . . . . . *Betula papyrifera* var. *occidentalis*

birch, western paper, 16 . . . *Betula papyrifera* var. *occidentalis*
birch, western white, 17 . . . *Betula papyrifera* var. *occidentalis*
—white, 17 . . . . . *Betula papyrifera*
—white, 17 . . . . . *Betula verrucosa*
birch, yellow, 16 . . . . . *Betula alleghaniensis*
bisselon, 51 . . . . . *Khaya senegalensis*
bissilongo, 51 . . . . . *Khaya senegalensis*
bitter pecan, 23 . . . . . *Carya aquatica*
black afara, 85 . . . . . *Terminalia ivorensis*
black alder, 13 . . . . . *Alnus glutinosa*
—ash, 45 . . . . . *Fraxinus nigra*
black bean, 22 . . . . . *Castanospermum australe*
black cherry, 67 . . . . . *Prunus serotina*
black cottonwood, 66 . . . . *Populus trichocarpa*
black guarea, 47 . . . . . *Guarea thompsonii*
black gum, 59 . . . . . *Nyssa sylvatica*
black Italian poplar, 67 . . . *Populus canadensis* var. *serotina*
—locust, 73 . . . . . *Robinia pseudoacacia*
—pine, 109 . . . . . *Podocarpus spicatus*
—poplar, 65. . . . . *Populus balsamifera*
black poplar, 66 . . . . . *Populus* spp.
Black Sea walnut, 49 . . . . *Juglans regia*
black sucupira, 17 . . . . . *Bowdichia* spp.
black tupelo, 59 . . . . . *Nyssa sylvatica*
black walnut, 49 . . . . . *Juglans nigra*
black willow, 72 . . . . . *Salix nigra*
blackbutt, 40 . . . . . *Eucalyptus pilularis*
blackwood, African, 28 . . . *Dalbergia melanoxylon*
—**Australian,** 8 . . . . . *Acacia melanoxylon*
blackwood, Bombay, 29 . . . *Dalbergia latifolia*
blue gum, 41 . . . . . *Eucalyptus* spp.
blue gum, southern, 40 . . . . *Eucalyptus globulus*
blue gum, Sydney, 41 . . . . *Eucalyptus saligna*
bois de rose, 31 . . . . . *Dalbergia frutescens* var. *tomentosa*
bois satiné, 19 . . . . . *Brosimum paraense*
bombax, West African, 16 . . *Bombax buonopozense*
Bombay blackwood, 29 . . . *Dalbergia latifolia*
bombway, white, 84 . . . . *Terminalia procera*
bongossi, 53 . . . . . *Lophira alata*
bonsamdua, 35 . . . . . *Distemonanthus benthamianus*
Borneo ironwood, 41 . . . . *Eusideroxylon zwageri*
—kauri, 95 . . . . . *Agathis alba*
—mahogany, 77, 79 . . . . *Shorea* spp.
—red cedar, 77 . . . . . *Shorea* spp.
—teak, 49 . . . . . *Intsia bijuga*
Bosnian maple, 9 . . . . . *Acer platanoides*
bossé, 47 . . . . . *Guarea cedrata*
box, 19 . . . . . *Buxus sempervirens*
box, brush, 86 . . . . . *Tristania conferta*
box, Cape, 19 . . . . . *Buxus macowani*
boxwood, Abassian, 19 . . . *Buxus sempervirens*
—Cape, 45 . . . . . *Gonioma kamassi*
boxwood, East London, 18 . . *Buxus macowani*
—**European,** 18 . . . . . *Buxus sempervirens*
boxwood, Iranian, 19 . . . . *Buxus sempervirens*
—kamassi, 45 . . . . . *Gonioma kamassi*
boxwood, Knysna, 44 . . . . *Gonioma kamassi*
—**Maracaibo,** 44 . . . . . *Gossypiospermum praecox*
boxwood, Persian, 19 . . . . *Buxus sempervirens*
boxwood, San Domingo, 62 . . *Phyllostylon brasiliensis*
boxwood, Turkey, 19 . . . . *Buxus sempervirens*

boxwood, Venezuelan, 45 . . . *Gossypiospermum praecox*
—West Indian, 45 . . . . . *Gossypiospermum praecox*
brachystegia, 19 . . . . . *Brachystegia* spp.
Brazilian cedar, 25 . . . . . *Cedrela fissilis, etc.*
Brazilian mahogany, 21 . . . *Carapa guianensis*
—mahogany, 83 . . . . . *Swietenia macrophylla*
—pine, 95 . . . . . *Araucaria angustifolia*
Brazilian rosewood, 30 . . . *Dalbergia nigra*
—**tulip wood,** 30 . . . . . *Dalbergia frutescens* var. *tomentosa*
Brazilian walnut, 63 . . . . *Phoebe porosa*
brazilwood, 18 . . . . . *Caesalpinia echinata*
British Columbia hemlock, 111 . *Tsuga heterophylla*
——pine, 109 . . . . . *Pseudotsuga taxifolia*
——red cedar, 111 . . . . . *Thuja plicata*
——soft pine, 105 . . . . . *Pinus ponderosa*
British Guiana cedar, 25 . . . *Cedrela fissilis, etc.*
——mahogany, 21 . . . . . *Carapa guianensis*
British Honduras cedar, 25 . . *Cedrela mexicana*
——mahogany, 83 . . . . . *Swietenia macrophylla*
——pitch pine, 103. . . . . *Pinus caribaea*
British Honduras yellowwood, 108 *Podocarpus guatemalensis*
brown ash, 45 . . . . . *Fraxinus nigra*
—ebony, 19 . . . . . *Brya ebenus*
brown sterculia, 80 . . . . . *Sterculia rhinopetala*
Brunei teak, 37 . . . . . *Dryobalanops* spp.
brush box, 86 . . . . . *Tristania conferta*
bubinga, 46 . . . . . *Guibourtia demeusei*
buna, 43 . . . . . *Fagus crenata*
bunya pine, 94 . . . . . *Araucaria bidwillii*
Burma cedar, 24 . . . . . *Cedrela toona*
—**gurjun,** 32 . . . . . *Dipterocarpus* spp.
Burma mahogany, 61 . . . . *Pentace burmanica*
Burma padauk, 68 . . . . . *Pterocarpus macrocarpus*
Burma tulip wood, 30 . . . . *Dalbergia oliveri*
buttonwood, 65 . . . . . *Platanus occidentalis*

C

cabbage bark, 13 . . . . . *Andira inermis*
cabbage bark, red, 13 . . . . *Andira inermis*
cabinet cherry, 67 . . . . . *Prunus serotina*
California incense-cedar, 99 . . *Libocedrus decurrens*
Californian redwood, 109 . . . *Sequoia sempervirens*
—sugar pine, 103 . . . . . *Pinus lambertiana*
—white pine, 105 . . . . . *Pinus ponderosa*
Cameroons ebony, 31 . . . . *Diospyros* spp.
camphorwood, East African, 58 . *Ocotea usambarensis*
camwood, 14 . . . . . *Baphia nitida*
Canadian ash, 45 . . . . . *Fraxinus americana*
Canadian aspen, 64. . . . . *Populus tremuloides*
—**poplar,** 64 . . . . . *Populus grandidentata*
—**poplar,** 64 . . . . . *Populus balsamifera*
—red pine, 106 . . . . . *Pinus resinosa*
Canadian rock elm, 89. . . . *Ulmus thomasii*
—yellow birch, 17 . . . . . *Betula alleghaniensis*
canarium, African, 20 . . . . *Canarium schweinfurthii*
—**Indian,** 20 . . . . . *Canarium euphyllum*
—**Malayan,** 20 . . . . . *Canarium* spp.
canary whitewood, 53 . . . . *Liriodendron tulipifera*
—wood, 53 . . . . . *Liriodendron tulipifera*
caoba, 83 . . . . . *Swietenia macrophylla*

Cape box, 19 . . . . . *Buxus macowani*
—boxwood, 45 . . . . . *Gonioma kamassi*
Caribbean longleaf pitch pine, 103 *Pinus caribaea*
Caribbean pitch pine, 102 . . . *Pinus caribaea*
Carpathian beech, 43 . . . . *Fagus sylvatica*
cativo, 66 . . . . . *Prioria copaifera*
cautivo, 67 . . . . . *Prioria copaifera*
cedar, 25 . . . . . *Cedrela fissilis*
cedar, 25 . . . . . *Cedrela mexicana*
cedar, 39. . . . . *Entandrophragma cylindricum*
cedar, 39. . . . . *Entandrophragma utile*
cedar, 96 . . . . . *Cedrus atlantica*
cedar, African pencil, 98 . . . *Juniperus procera*
cedar, Alaska yellow-, 97 . . . *Chamaecyparis nootkatensis*
—Atlas, 97 . . . . . *Cedrus atlantica*
—Atlantic, 97 . . . . . *Cedrus atlantica*
—Atlantic white, 97 . . . . *Chamaecyparis thyoides*
cedar, Australian, 24 . . . . *Cedrela toona* var. *australis*
cedar, Borneo red, 77 . . . . *Shorea* spp.
—Brazilian, 25 . . . . . *Cedrela fissilis*
—British Columbia red, 111 . . *Thuja plicata*
—British Guiana, 25 . . . . *Cedrela fissilis*
—British Honduras, 25 . . . *Cedrela mexicana*
cedar, Burma, 24 . . . . . *Cedrela toona*
—California incense–, 99 . . . *Libocedrus decurrens*
—**Central American,** 24 . . . *Cedrela mexicana*
cedar, Ceylon, 55 . . . . . *Melia composita*
—cigar box, 25 . . . . . *Cedrela fissilis* and *Cedrela mexicana*
—eastern red, 99 . . . . . *Juniperus virginiana*
—eastern white, 111 . . . . *Thuja occidentalis*
—Honduras, 25. . . . . *Cedrela mexicana*
cedar, incense, 98 . . . . . *Libocedrus decurrens*
cedar, incense, California, 99 . . *Libocedrus decurrens*
cedar, Japanese, 97 . . . . *Cryptomeria japonica*
—Mexican, 25 . . . . . *Cedrela mexicana*
—Nicaraguan, 25 . . . . . *Cedrela mexicana*
—Nigerian, 45 . . . . . *Gossweilerodendron balsamiferum*
—Nigerian, 47 . . . . . *Guarea cedrata*
—northern white, 111 . . . . *Thuja occidentalis*
—Peruvian, 25 . . . . . *Cedrela fissilis*
cedar, Port Orford, 98 . . . *Chamaecyparis lawsoniana*
cedar, red, 25 . . . . . *Cedrela toona* var. *australis*
—red, 111 . . . . . *Thuja plicata*
—Siberian, 103 . . . . . *Pinus cembra* var. *sibirica*
cedar, South American, 24 . . *Cedrela fissilis*
—**southern white,** 96 . . . . *Chamaecyparis thyoides*
cedar, Tabasco, 25 . . . . . *Cedrela mexicana*
—Trinidad, 25 . . . . . *Cedrela mexicana*
cedar, Virginian pencil, 98 . . *Juniperus virginiana*
—**western red,** 110 . . . . . *Thuja plicata*
cedar, West Indian, 25 . . . *Cedrela mexicana*
cedar, yellow, 96 . . . . . *Chamaecyparis nootkatensis*
—**white,** 110 . . . . . *Thuja occidentalis*
cedar, white, 97 . . . . . *Chamaecyparis thyoides*
cedar of Lebanon, 97 . . . . *Cedrus libani*
—mahogany, 47 . . . . . *Guarea cedrata*
cedro, 25 . . . . . *Cedrela fissilis*
cedro-rana, 91 . . . . . *Vochysia* spp.
ceiba, 24 . . . . . *Ceiba pentandra*
Celtis, African, 24 . . . . . *Celtis* spp.
Central American cedar, 24 . . *Cedrela mexicana*

Central American mahogany, 83 . *Swietenia macrophylla*
Ceylon cedar, 55 . . . . . *Melia composita*
Ceylon ebony, 30 . . . . . *Diospyros ebenum*
Ceylon gurjun, 33 . . . . . *Dipterocarpus zeylanicus*
Ceylon mahogany, 55 . . . . *Melia composita*
Ceylon satinwood, 26 . . . . *Chloroxylon swietenia*
chan, 80 . . . . . *Shorea* spp.
chanfuta, 11 . . . . . *Afzelia quanzensis*
chenchen, 15 . . . . . *Antiaris africana*
chêne-limbo, 87 . . . . . *Terminalia superba*
cherry, 67 . . . . . *Prunus avium*
—African, 57 . . . . . *Mimusops heckelii*
cherry, American, 66 . . . . *Prunus serotina*
cherry, black, 67 . . . . . *Prunus serotina*
—cabinet, 67 . . . . . *Prunus serotina*
cherry, European, 66 . . . . *Prunus avium*
cherry, wild, 67 . . . . . *Prunus avium*
—mahogany, 57 . . . . . *Mimusops heckelii*
chestnut, American, 22 . . . *Castanea dentata*
chestnut, European, 23 . . . *Castanea sativa*
—Spanish, 23 . . . . . *Castanea sativa*
chestnut, sweet, 22 . . . . . *Castanea sativa*
chestnut oak, 71 . . . . . *Quercus prinus*
——, swamp, 71 . . . . . *Quercus falcata*
chickrassy, 26 . . . . . *Chukrasia tabularis*
Chile pine, 94 . . . . . *Araucaria araucana*
Chilean laurel, 52 . . . . . *Laurelia aromatica*
Chilean pine, 95 . . . . . *Araucaria araucana*
chittagong wood, 27 . . . . *Chukrasia tabularis*
chuglam, white, 84 . . . . . *Terminalia bialata*
chumprag, 85 . . . . . *Tarrietia cochinchinensis*
chumprak, 84 . . . . . *Tarrietia cochinchinensis*
cigar-box cedar, 25 . . . . *Cedrela fissilis* and *Cedrela mexicana*
Circassian walnut, 49 . . . . *Juglans regia*
close-bark willow, 73 . . . . *Salix alba* var. *coerulea*
coachwood, 26 . . . . . *Ceratopetalum apetalum*
cocobolo, 30 . . . . . *Dalbergia retusa*
cocus, 19 . . . . . *Brya ebenus*
cocuswood, 18 . . . . . *Brya ebenus*
coigue, 56 . . . . . *Nothofagus dombeyi*
coihue, 57 . . . . . *Nothofagus dombeyi*
Columbian pine, 109 . . . . *Pseudotsuga taxifolia*
common alder, 12 . . . . . *Alnus glutinosa*
common spruce, 101 . . . . *Picea abies*
—willow, 73 . . . . . *Salix alba, Salix viridis*
—yew, 111 . . . . . *Taxus baccata*
congowood, 55 . . . . . *Lovoa klaineana*
contorta pine, 103 . . . . . *Pinus contorta* var. *latifolia*
copalwood, Rhodesian, 46 . . *Guibourtia coleosperma*
corail, 69 . . . . . *Pterocarpus soyauxii*
cork bark elm, 89 . . . . . *Ulmus thomasii*
———89 . . . . . *Ulmus hollandica* var. *hollandica*
—elm, 89 . . . . . *Ulmus thomasii*
cornel, 29 . . . . . *Cornus florida*
Corsican pine, 104 . . . . . *Pinus nigra* var. *calabrica*
Costa Rica mahogany, 83 . . *Swietenia macrophylla*
cottonwood, 65 . . . . . *Populus balsamifera*
—balm, 67 . . . . . *Populus trichocarpa*
—balsam, 67 . . . . . *Populus trichocarpa*
cottonwood, black, 66 . . . . *Populus trichocarpa*
—eastern, 64 . . . . . *Populus deltoides*

cottonwood, Honduras, 25 . *Ceiba occidentalis*
—western balm, 67 . . . *Populus trichocarpa*
courbaril, 15 . . . . . *Astronium fraxinifolium*
courbaril, 48. . . . . *Hymenaea courbaril*
crabwood, 20 . . . . . *Carapa guianensis*
cricket-bat willow, 72 . . . . *Salix alba* var. *coerulea*
Cuban mahogany, 83 . . . . *Swietenia mahagoni*
cypress, 53 . . . . . *Liriodendron tulipifera*
cypress, 109 . . . . . *Podocarpus guatemalensis*
—bald, 109 . . . . . *Taxodium distichum*
cypress, East African, 96 . . . *Cupressus* spp.
cypress, Lawson's, 97 . . . . *Chamaecyparis lawsoniana*
—Louisiana, 109 . . . . . *Taxodium distichum*
—nootka false, 97 . . . . . *Chamaecyparis nootkatensis*
cypress, southern, 108 . . . . *Taxodium distichum*
cypress, swamp, 109 . . . . *Taxodium distichum*
—yellow, 97 . . . . . *Chamaecyparis nootkatensis*

D

dabéma, 63 . . . . . *Piptadenia africana*
dahoma, 62 . . . . . *Piptadenia africana*
dalli, 90 . . . . . *Virola surinamensis*
dang huong, 69 . . . . . *Pterocarpus pedatus*
daniellia, 31 . . . . . *Daniellia ogea*
Danish beech, 43 . . . . . *Fagus sylvatica*
danta, 56 . . . . . *Nesogordonia papaverifera*
dao, 37 . . . . . *Dracontomelum dao*
dark red lauan, 79 . . . . . *Shorea negrosensis*
dark red meranti, 78 . . . . *Shorea* spp.
——**seraya,** 78 . . . . . *Shorea* spp.
dau, 32 . . . . . *Dipterocarpus* spp.
deal, red, 107 . . . . . *Pinus sylvestris*
—white, 101. . . . . *Picea abies*
—yellow, 107 . . . . . *Pinus sylvestris*
degame, 20 . . . . . *Calycophyllum candidissimum*
degame lancewood, 21 . . . *Calycophyllum candidissimum*
Degema mahogany, 51 . . . *Khaya ivorensis*
Demerara mahogany, 21 . . . *Carapa guianensis*
denya, 29 . . . . . *Cylicodiscus gabunensis*
deodar, 97 . . . . . *Cedrus deodara*
determa, 59 . . . . . *Ocotea rubra*
dhup, 21 . . . . . *Canarium euphyllum*
dhup, red, 60 . . . . . *Parishia insignis*
dhup, white, 21 . . . . . *Canarium euphyllum*
dibétou, 55 . . . . . *Lovoa klaineana*
distemonanthus, 35. . . . . *Distemonanthus benthamianus*
djave, 57 . . . . . *Mimusops djave*
dogwood, 28 . . . . . *Cornus florida*
Douglas fir, 108 . . . . . *Pseudotsuga taxifolia*
doussié, 11 . . . . . *Afzelia* spp.
dry-zone mahogany, 51 . . . *Khaya senegalensis*
duku, 13 . . . . . *Alstonia congensis*
Dunkeld larch, 98 . . . . . *Larix eurolepis*
durmast oak, 71 . . . . . *Quercus petraea*
Dutch elm, 88 . . . . . *Ulmus hollandica* var. *hollandica*

E

East African camphorwood, 58 . *Ocotea usambarensis*
——**cypress,** 96 . . . . . *Cupressus* spp.
——**olive,** 58 . . . . . *Olea hochstetteri*

East Indian ebony, 31 . . . . *Diospyros ebenum*
East Indian kauri, 94 . . . . *Agathis alba*
East Indian mahogany, 67 . . *Pterocarpus dalbergioides*
——rosewood, 29 . . . . . *Dalbergia latifolia*
——satinwood, 27 . . . . . *Chloroxylon swietenia*
——walnut, 11 . . . . . *Albizzia lebbek*
East London boxwood, 18 . . *Buxus macowani*
eastern arborvitae, 111 . . . *Thuja occidentalis*
Eastern Canadian larch, 99 . . *Larix laricina*
eastern Canadian spruce, 100 . . *Picea* spp.
—cottonwood, 64 . . . . . *Populus deltoides*
—hemlock, 110 . . . . . *Tsuga canadensis*
eastern hop-hornbeam, 61 . . *Ostrya virginiana*
eastern larch, 99. . . . . *Larix laricina*
—red cedar, 99 . . . . . *Juniperus virginiana*
—white cedar, 111 . . . . . *Thuja occidentalis*
——pine, 107 . . . . . *Pinus strobus*
eba, 53 . . . . . *Lophira alata*
ebony, African, 30 . . . . . *Diospyros* spp.
ebony, brown, 19 . . . . . *Brya ebenus*
—Cameroons, 31 . . . . . *Diospyros* spp.
ebony, Ceylon, 30 . . . . . *Diospyros ebenum*
ebony, East Indian, 31 . . . *Diospyros ebenum*
—Gaboon, 31 . . . . . *Diospyros* spp.
—green, 19 . . . . . *Brya ebenus*
—Jamaica, 19 . . . . . *Brya ebenus*
—Kribi, 31 . . . . . *Diospyros* spp.
ebony, Macassar, 30 . . . . *Diospyros celebica*
ebony, Madagascar, 31 . . . *Diospyros* spp.
—Maracaibo, 19 . . . . . *Caesalpinia granadillo*
—Mozambique, 29 . . . . . *Dalbergia melanoxylon*
—Nigerian, 31 . . . . . *Diospyros* spp.
Ecuador laurel, 29 . . . . . *Cordia alliodora*
edinam, 37 . . . . . *Entandrophragma angolense*
ekhimi, 63 . . . . . *Piptadenia africana*
ekki, 52 . . . . . *Lophira alata*
ekpogoi, 15 . . . . . *Berlinia grandiflora*
Elgon olive, 59 . . . . . *Olea welwitschii*
elm, American, 89 . . . . . *Ulmus americana*
—Canadian rock, 89 . . . . *Ulmus thomasii*
—cork, 89 . . . . . *Ulmus thomasii*
——bark, 89 . . . . . *Ulmus thomasii*
———, 89 . . . . . *Ulmus hollandica* var. *hollandica*
elm, Dutch, 88 . . . . . *Ulmus hollandica* var. *hollandica*
—English, 88 . . . . . *Ulmus procera*
elm, Flemish, 89 . . . . . *Ulmus carpinifolia*
—French, 89 . . . . . *Ulmus carpinifolia*
—hickory, 89 . . . . . *Ulmus thomasii*
elm, Japanese, 88 . . . . . *Ulmus* spp.
elm, mountain, 89 . . . . . *Ulmus glabra*
—nave, 89 . . . . . *Ulmus procera*
—red, 89 . . . . . *Ulmus procera*
elm, rock, 88 . . . . . *Ulmus thomasii*
elm, Scotch, 89 . . . . . *Ulmus glabra*
elm, smooth-leaved, 88 . . . . *Ulmus carpinifolia*
elm, soft, 89 . . . . . *Ulmus americana*
elm, white, 88 . . . . . *Ulmus americana*
elm, white, 89 . . . . . *Ulmus thomasii*
—white, 89 . . . . . *Ulmus glabra*
elm, wych, 88 . . . . . *Ulmus glabra*
embuia, 63 . . . . . *Phoebe porosa*
emeri, 85 . . . . . *Terminalia ivorensis*

emien, 13 . . . . . *Alstonia congensis*
eng, 32 . . . . . *Dipterocarpus tuberculatus*
Engelmann spruce, 100 . . . *Picea engelmannii*
English ash, 45 . . . . . *Fraxinus excelsior*
—beech, 43 . . . . . *Fagus sylvatica*
—birch, 17 . . . . . *Betula verrucosa*
English elm, 88 . . . . . *Ulmus procera*
English lime, 87 . . . . . *Tilia vulgaris*
—oak, 71 . . . . . *Quercus robur*
—plane, 63 . . . . . *Platanus acerifolia*
—walnut, 49 . . . . . *Juglans regia*
epro, 57 . . . . . *Nesogordonia papaverifera*
erima, 59 . . . . . *Octomeles sumatrana*
erimado, 70 . . . . . *Ricinodendron heudelotii*
erun, 39 . . . . . *Erythrophleum guineense*
—, 39 . . . . . *Erythrophleum ivorense*
esa, 27 . . . . . *Celtis* spp.
European ash, 44 . . . . . *Fraxinus excelsior*
—**aspen**, 64 . . . . . *Populus tremula*
—**beech**, 42 . . . . . *Fagus sylvatica*
—**birch**, 16 . . . . . *Betula verrucosa*
European black poplar, 67 . . . *Populus nigra*
European boxwood, 18 . . . *Buxus sempervirens*
—**cherry**, 66 . . . . . *Prunus avium*
European chestnut, 23 . . . *Castanea sativa*
European hop-hornbeam, 60 . . *Ostrya carpinifolia*
—**horse chestnut**, 10 . . . . *Aesculus hippocastanum*
—**larch**, 98 . . . . . *Larix decidua*
—**lime**, 86 . . . . . *Tilia vulgaris*
European maple, 9 . . . . . *Acer platanoides*
European oak, 70 . . . . . *Quercus robur*
—**plane**, 62 . . . . . *Platanus acerifolia*
European silver pine, 93 . . . *Abies alba*
European spruce, 100 . . . . *Picea abies*
—**walnut**, 48 . . . . . *Juglans regia*
—yew, 111 . . . . . *Taxus baccata*
evergreen oak, 69 . . . . . *Quercus ilex*
eyong, 81 . . . . . *Sterculia oblonga*

F

false acacia, 73 . . . . . *Robinia pseudoacacia*
— amboyna, 69 . . . . . *Pterocarpus pedatus*
—cypress, Nootka, 97 . . . *Chamaecyparis nootkatensis*
fichte, 101 . . . . . *Picea abies*
field maple, 8 . . . . . *Acer campestre*
figueroa, 21 . . . . . *Carapa guianensis*
Fijian kauri, 94 . . . . . *Agathis vitiensis*
Fijian kauri pine, 95 . . . . *Agathis vitiensis*
Finnish aspen, 65 . . . . . *Populus tremula*
—birch, 17 . . . . . *Betula verrucosa*
—redwood, 107 . . . . . *Pinus sylvestris*
—whitewood, 101 . . . . . *Picea abies*
fir, 107 . . . . . *Pinus sylvestris*
fir, alpine, 92 . . . . . *Abies lasiocarpa*
—**amabilis**, 92 . . . . . *Abies amabilis*
—**balsam**, 92 . . . . . *Abies balsamea*
—**Douglas**, 108 . . . . . *Pseudotsuga taxifolia*
—**grand**, 92 . . . . . *Abies grandis*
fir, lowland, 93 . . . . . *Abies grandis*
fir, noble, 92 . . . . . *Abies procera*
fir, Norway, 107 . . . . . *Pinus sylvestris*

fir, Pacific silver, 93 . . . . . *Abies amabilis*
—Scots, 107 . . . . . *Pinus sylvestris*
—silver, 93 . . . . . *Abies amabilis*
fir, silver, 92 . . . . . *Abies alba*
fir, western balsam, 93 . . . *Abies grandis*
—white, 93 . . . . . *Abies grandis*
—white, 101 . . . . . *Picea abies*
Flemish elm, 89 . . . . . *Ulmus carpinifolia*
fraké, 87 . . . . . *Terminalia superba*
framiré, 85 . . . . . *Terminalia ivorensis*
freijo, 28 . . . . . *Cordia goeldiana*
French ash, 45 . . . . . *Fraxinus excelsior*
—beech, 43 . . . . . *Fagus sylvatica*
—elm, 89 . . . . . *Ulmus carpinifolia*
—oak, 71 . . . . . *Quercus robur*
—plane, 63 . . . . . *Platanus acerifolia*
—walnut, 49 . . . . . *Juglans regia*
fromager, 25 . . . . . *Ceiba pentandra*
fustic, 26 . . . . . *Chlorophora tinctoria*
futi, 49 . . . . . *Jacaranda copaia*
futui, 48 . . . . . *Jacaranda copaia*

G

gaboon, 14 . . . . . *Aucoumea klaineana*
Gaboon ebony, 31 . . . . . *Diospyros* spp.
—mahogany, 15 . . . . . *Aucoumea klaineana*
gean, 67 . . . . . *Prunus avium*
gedu lohor, 37 . . . . . *Entandrophragma angolense*
—noha, 37 . . . . . *Entandrophragma angolense*
gedu nohor, 36 . . . . . *Entandrophragma angolense*
giant arborvitae, 111 . . . . *Thuja plicata*
gobaia, 49 . . . . . *Jacaranda copaia*
Gold Coast mahogany, 51 . . *Khaya ivorensis*
— — walnut, 55 . . . . . *Lovoa klaineana*
golden walnut, Nigerian, 55 . . *Lovoa klaineana*
gonçalo alves, 14 . . . . . *Astronium fraxinifolium*
granadillo, 19 . . . . . *Brya ebenus*
—, 19 . . . . . *Caesalpinia granadillo*
Grand Bassam mahogany, 51 . *Khaya ivorensis*
grand fir, 92 . . . . . *Abies grandis*
great maple, 9 . . . . . *Acer pseudoplatanus*
green ash, 45 . . . . . *Fraxinus pennsylvanica*
—ebony, 19 . . . . . *Brya ebenus*
greenheart, 58 . . . . . *Ocotea rodiaei*
grevillea, 44 . . . . . *Grevillea robusta*
grey alder, 12 . . . . . *Alnus incana*
grey ironbark, 39 . . . . . *Eucalyptus paniculata*
grey poplar, 64 . . . . . *Populus canescens*
gu, 67 . . . . . *Pseudosindora palustris*
—, 81 . . . . . *Sindora* spp.
guarea, 46 . . . . . *Guarea cedrata*
guarea, black, 47 . . . . . *Guarea thompsonii*
—scented, 47 . . . . . *Guarea cedrata*
—white, 47 . . . . . *Guarea cedrata*
Guatemalan mahogany, 83 . . *Swietenia macrophylla*
Gulf Coast pitch pine, 105 . . *Pinus palustris*
gum, 53 . . . . . *Liquidambar styraciflua*
gum, American red, 52 . . . *Liquidambar styraciflua*
gum, black, 59 . . . . . *Nyssa sylvatica*
—blue, 41 . . . . . *Eucalyptus saligna*
——, 41 . . . . . *Eucalyptus globulus*

gum, maculata, 41 . . . . . *Eucalyptus maculata*
—red, 53 . . . . . *Liquidambar styraciflua*
gum, saligna, 40 . . . . . *Eucalyptus saligna*
gum, sap, 53 . . . . . *Liquidambar styraciflua*
gum, southern blue, 40 . . . *Eucalyptus globulus*
—**spotted,** 40 . . . . . *Eucalyptus maculata*
gum, sweet, 53 . . . . . *Liquidambar styraciflua*
—Sydney blue, 41 . . . . . *Eucalyptus saligna*
—tupelo, 59 . . . . . *Nyssa aquatica*
gurjun, 33 . . . . . *Dipterocarpus* spp.
gurjun, Andaman, 32 . . . . *Dipterocarpus* spp.
—**Burma,** 32 . . . . . *Dipterocarpus* spp.
gurjun, Ceylon, 33 . . . . . *Dipterocarpus zeylanicus*
gurjun, Indian, 32 . . . . . *Dipterocarpus* spp.
gurjun, Indo-China, 33 . . . *Dipterocarpus* spp.
—Indonesian, 35 . . . . . *Dipterocarpus* spp.
—Malayan, 35 . . . . . *Dipterocarpus* spp.
—North Borneo, 35 . . . . *Dipterocarpus* spp.
—Philippine, 35 . . . . . *Dipterocarpus* spp.
—Sarawak, 35 . . . . . *Dipterocarpus* spp.
—Siamese, 33 . . . . . *Dipterocarpus* spp.
—Thailand, 33 . . . . . *Dipterocarpus* spp.

H

hackberry, 26 . . . . . *Celtis occidentalis*
haldu, 10 . . . . . *Adina cordifolia*
hard birch, 17 . . . . . *Betula alleghaniensis*
—maple, 9 . . . . . *Acer saccharum*
hazel pine, 53 . . . . . *Liquidambar styraciflua*
heavy sapele, 39 . . . . . *Entandrophragma candollei*
hemlock, British Columbia, 111 . *Tsuga heterophylla*
hemlock, eastern, 110 . . . . *Tsuga canadensis*
hemlock, Pacific, 111 . . . . *Tsuga heterophylla*
—spruce, 111 . . . . . *Tsuga canadensis*
hemlock, western, 110 . . . . *Tsuga heterophylla*
hemlock, white, 111 . . . *Tsuga canadensis*
hickory, 22 . . . . . *Carya glabra*
hickory, mockernut, 23 . . . *Carya tomentosa*
—pecan, 23 . . . . . *Carya illinoensis*
—pignut, 23 . . . . . *Carya glabra*
—shagbark, 23 . . . . . *Carya ovata*
—shellbark, 23 . . . . . *Carya laciniosa*
—water, 23 . . . . . *Carya aquatica*
hickory elm, 89. . . . . *Ulmus thomasii*
hnaw, 11 . . . . . *Adina cordifolia*
holly, 48 . . . . . *Ilex aquifolium*
holm oak, 68 . . . . . *Quercus ilex*
Honduras cedar, 25 . . . . . *Cedrela mexicana*
—cottonwood, 25 . . . . . *Ceiba occidentalis*
—mahogany, 83 . . . . . *Swietenia macrophylla*
Honduras rosewood, 30 . . . *Dalbergia stevensonii*
hoop pine, 94 . . . . . *Araucaria cunninghamii*
hop-hornbeam, American, 60 . . *Ostrya virginiana*
hop-hornbeam, eastern, 61 . . *Ostrya virginiana*
hop-hornbeam, European, 60 . . *Ostrya carpinifolia*
hora, 32 . . . . . *Dipterocarpus zeylanicus*
hornbeam, 22 . . . . . *Carpinus betulus*
horse-chestnut, European, 10 . . *Aesculus hippocastanum*

horse-chestnut, Japanese, 10 . . *Aesculus turbinata*
huon pine, 96 . . . . . *Dacrydium franklinii*
hura, 48 . . . . . *Hura crepitans*
hybrid larch, 99 . . . . . *Larix eurolepis*

I

Idaho white pine, 103 . . . . *Pinus monticola*
idigbo, 84 . . . . . *Terminalia ivorensis*
ilimo, 59 . . . . . *Octomeles sumatrana*
ilomba, 68 . . . . . *Pycnanthus angolensis*
imbuya, 62 . . . . . *Phoebe porosa*
in, 33 . . . . . *Dipterocarpus tuberculatus*
incense cedar, 98 . . . . . *Libocedrus decurrens*
incense cedar, California, 99 . . *Libocedrus decurrens*
incenso, 31 . . . . . *Daniellia ogea*
Indian canarium, 20 . . . . *Canarium euphyllum*
—gurjun, 32 . . . . . *Dipterocarpus* spp.
—laurel, 84 . . . . . *Terminalia alata*
—rosewood, 28 . . . . . *Dalbergia latifolia*
—silver-grey wood, 84 . . . . *Terminalia bialata*
Indian white mahogany, 21 . . *Canarium euphyllum*
Indo-China gurjun, 33 . . . *Dipterocarpus* spp.
Indonesian gurjun, 35 . . . . *Dipterocarpus* spp.
Indonesian kapur, 36 . . . . *Dryobalanops* spp.
—keruing, 34 . . . . . *Dipterocarpus* spp.
inoi nut, 65 . . . . . *Poga oleosa*
insenso, 31 . . . . . *Daniellia ogea*
insignis, 107 . . . . . *Pinus radiata*
—pine, 107 . . . . . *Pinus radiata*
intanin, 53 . . . . . *Lagerstroemia speciosa*
intule, 27 . . . . . *Chlorophora excelsa*
ipe peroba, 61 . . . . . *Paratecoma peroba*
Iranian boxwood, 19 . . . . *Buxus sempervirens*
iroko, 26 . . . . . *Chlorophora excelsa*
ironbark, 38 . . . . . *Eucalyptus crebra*
ironbark, grey, 39 . . . . . *Eucalyptus paniculata*
—red, 39 . . . . . *Eucalyptus crebra*
ironwood, 61 . . . . . *Ostrya virginiana*
—Borneo, 41 . . . . . *Eusideroxylon zwageri*
—red, 53 . . . . . *Lophira alata*
ita, 27 . . . . . *Celtis* spp.
Italian walnut, 49 . . . . . *Juglans regia*
iteballi, 91 . . . . . *Vochysia* spp.
ituri wallaba, 39 . . . . . *Eperua grandiflora*
Ivory Coast mahogany, 51 . . *Khaya ivorensis*

J

jacaranda, 31 . . . . . *Dalbergia nigra*
jacareuba, 20 . . . . . *Calophyllum brasiliense*
jack pine, 102 . . . . . *Pinus banksiana*
Jamaica ebony, 19 . . . . . *Brya ebenus*
—mahogany, 83 . . . . . *Swietenia mahagoni*
—satinwood, 43 . . . . . *Fagara flava*
Japanese ash, 44 . . . . . *Fraxinus mandshurica*
—beech, 42 . . . . . *Fagus crenata*
Japanese cedar, 97 . . . . . *Cryptomeria japonica*
Japanese elm, 88 . . . . . *Ulmus* spp.
—horse-chestnut, 10 . . . . *Aesculus turbinata*
—larch, 98 . . . . . *Larix leptolepis*

Japanese lime, 86 . . . . . *Tilia japonica*
—maple, 8 . . . . . *Acer* spp.
—oak, 70 . . . . . *Quercus* spp.
—walnut, 48 . . . . . *Juglans sieboldiana*
jarrah, 40 . . . . . *Eucalyptus marginata*
jarul, 53 . . . . . *Lagerstroemia speciosa*
jelutong, 36 . . . . . *Dyera costulata*
jequitiba, 22 . . . . . *Cariniana* spp.
jequitiba rosa, 23 . . . . . *Cariniana* spp.
jongkong, 28 . . . . . *Dactylocladus stenostachys*

K

kahikatea, 107 . . . . . *Podocarpus dacrydioides*
kajat, 67 . . . . . *Pterocarpus angolensis*
kajatenhout, 67 . . . . . *Pterocarpus angolensis*
kaku, 53 . . . . . *Lophira alata*
kalungi, 37 . . . . . *Entandrophragma angolense*
kamassi, 45 . . . . . *Gonioma kamassi*
—boxwood, 45 . . . . . *Gonioma kamassi*
kambala, 27 . . . . . *Chlorophora excelsa*
kanluang, 72 . . . . . *Sarcocephalus cordatus*
kanyin, 33 . . . . . *Dipterocarpus* spp.
kapoer, 37 . . . . . *Dryobalanops* spp.
kapong, 86 . . . . . *Tetrameles nudiflora*
kapor, 37 . . . . . *Dryobalanops* spp.
kapur, 37 . . . . . *Dryobalanops* spp.
—, 37 . . . . . *Dryobalanops aromatica*
kapur, Indonesian, 36 . . . . *Dryobalanops* spp.
—Malayan, 36 . . . . . *Dryobalanops aromatica*
—North Borneo, 36 . . . . *Dryobalanops* spp.
—Sarawak, 36 . . . . . *Dryobalanops* spp.
karri, 38 . . . . . *Eucalyptus diversicolor*
kashit, 61 . . . . . *Pentace burmanica*
kassa, 39. . . . . *Erythrophleum guineense*
katon, 72 . . . . . *Sandoricum indicum*
katsura, 26 . . . . . *Cercidiphyllum japonicum*
kaunghmu, 12 . . . . . *Anisoptera scaphula*
kauri, Borneo, 95 . . . . . *Agathis alba*
kauri, East Indian, 94 . . . . *Agathis alba*
—Fijian, 94 . . . . . *Agathis vitiensis*
—New Zealand, 94 . . . . *Agathis australis*
kauri, North Queensland, 95 . . *Agathis palmerstonii*
Agathis microstachya
kauri, Queensland, 94 . . . . *Agathis robusta*
kauri, Sarawak, 95 . . . . *Agathis alba*
—South Queensland, 95 . . . *Agathis robusta*
kauri pine, 95 . . . . . *Agathis australis*
— —Fijian, 95 . . . . . *Agathis vitiensis*
— —Queensland, 95 . . . . *Agathis robusta*
kedondong, 21 . . . . . *Canarium* spp.
keladan, 37 . . . . . *Dryobalanops oblongifolia*
kempas, 50 . . . . . *Koompassia malaccensis*
keroeing, 35 . . . . . *Dipterocarpus* spp.
keruing, 35 . . . . . *Dipterocarpus* spp.
keruing, Indonesian, 34 . . . *Dipterocarpus* spp.
—Malayan, 34 . . . . . *Dipterocarpus* spp.
—North Borneo, 34 . . . . *Dipterocarpus* spp.
—Sarawak, 34 . . . . . *Dipterocarpus* spp.
keruwing, 35 . . . . . *Dipterocarpus* spp.
kévazingo, 47 . . . . . *Guibourtia demeusei*
khaya, 51 . . . . . *Khaya ivorensis*

kiaat, 67 . . . . . *Pterocarpus angolensis*
kiefer, 107 . . . . . *Pinus sylvestris*
kingwood, 28 . . . . . *Dalbergia cearensis*
kingwood, 15 . . . . . *Astronium fraxinifolium*
kirundu, 15 . . . . . *Antiaris africana*
kitola, 69 . . . . . *Pterygopodium oxyphyllum*
Knysna boxwood, 44 . . . . *Gonioma kamassi*
kokko, 10 . . . . . *Albizzia lebbek*
kokrodua, 11 . . . . . *Afrormosia elata*
Korean pine, 103 . . . . . *Pinus cembra* var. *sibirica*
korina, 87 . . . . . *Terminalia superba*
kosipo, 39 . . . . . *Entandrophragma candollei*
kotibé, 57 . . . . . *Nesogordonia papaverifera*
krabak, 12 . . . . . *Anisoptera* spp.
krala, 51 . . . . . *Khaya anthotheca*
krappa, 21 . . . . . *Carapa guianensis*
Kribi ebony, 31 . . . . . *Diospyros* spp.
kruen, 35 . . . . . *Dipterocarpus* spp.
kumbuk, 84 . . . . . *Terminalia arjuna*
kuraru, 13 . . . . . *Andira inermis*
kusia, 73 . . . . . *Sarcocephalus diderrichii*
kusiaba, 73 . . . . . *Sarcocephalus diderrichii*
kwarie, 91 . . . . . *Vochysia* spp.
kwao, 11. . . . . *Adina cordifolia*
kwila, 49. . . . . *Intsia bijuga*
kwow, 11 . . . . . *Adina cordifolia*
kyenkyen, 15 . . . . . *Antiaris africana*

L

laburnum, 50 . . . . . *Laburnum anagyroides*
lacewood, 63 . . . . . *Platanus acerifolia*
Lagos mahogany, 51 . . . . *Khaya ivorensis*
Lagoswood, 51 . . . . . *Khaya ivorensis*
lamao, 63 . . . . . *Pentacme contorta*
lanan, 77 . . . . . *Shorea* spp.
lancewood, 60 . . . . . *Oxandra lanceolata*
lancewood, degame, 21 . . . *Calycophyllum candidissimum*
larch, 93 . . . . . *Abies procera*
—, 93 . . . . . *Abies amabilis*
—, 93 . . . . . *Abies grandis*
larch, Dunkeld, 98 . . . . . *Larix eurolepis*
larch, eastern, 99 . . . . . *Larix laricina*
—Eastern Canadian, 99 . . . *Larix laricina*
larch, European, 98 . . . . *Larix decidua*
larch, hybrid, 99 . . . . . *Larix eurolepis*
larch, Japanese, 98 . . . . *Larix leptolepis*
larch, Oregon, 93 . . . . . *Abies procera*
larch, Siberian, 98 . . . . . *Larix sibirica*
—tamarack, 98 . . . . . *Larix laricina*
—western, 98 . . . . . *Larix occidentalis*
lauan, dark red, 79 . . . . *Shorea* spp.
—light red, 77 . . . . . *Shorea almon*
—Mindanao white, 63 . . . *Pentacme mindanensis*
lauan, red, 78 . . . . . *Shorea negrosensis*
lauan, red, 79 . . . . . *Shorea negrosensis*
lauan, white, 60 . . . . . *Parashorea plicata*
—white, 62 . . . . . *Pentacme contorta*
—white, 76 . . . . . *Shorea almon*
lauan, white, 63 . . . . . *Pentacme contorta*
laurel, Chilean, 52 . . . . . *Laurelia aromatica*

laurel, Ecuador, 29 . . . . *Cordia alliodora*
laurel, Indian, 84 . . . . . *Terminalia alata*
laurel de costa, 29 . . . . . *Cordia alliodora*
Lawson's cypress, 97 . . . . *Chamaecyparis lawsoniana*
Lebanon, cedar of, 97 . . . . *Cedrus libani*
lemonwood, 21 . . . . . *Calycophyllum candidissimum*
letterwood, 63 . . . . . *Piratinera guianensis*
light red lauan, 77 . . . . . *Shorea almon*
light red meranti, 74, 76 . . . *Shorea* spp.
——**seraya,** 76 . . . . . *Shorea* spp.
lignum vitae, 46 . . . . . *Guaiacum* spp.
lignum vitae, Maracaibo, 19 . . *Bulnesia arborea*
limba, 86 . . . . . *Terminalia superba*
limbo, 87 . . . . . *Terminalia superba*
lime, American, 87 . . . . *Tilia americana*
—English, 87 . . . . . *Tilia vulgaris*
lime, European, 86 . . . . . *Tilia vulgaris*
—Japanese, 86 . . . . . *Tilia japonica*
lingue, 62 . . . . . *Persea lingue*
locust, 49 . . . . . *Hymenaea courbaril*
—black, 73 . . . . . *Robinia pseudoacacia*
—West Indian, 49 . . . . . *Hymenaea courbaril*
locustwood, 15 . . . . . *Astronium fraxinifolium*
lodgepole pine, 102 . . . . *Pinus contorta* var. *latifolia*
lolagbola, 68 . . . . . *Pterygopodium oxyphyllum*
loliondo, 58 . . . . . *Olea welwitschii*
London plane, 63 . . . . . *Platanus acerifolia*
longleaf, 105 . . . . . *Pinus palustris*
—pitch pine, 105 . . . . . *Pinus palustris*
———Caribbean, 103 . . . . *Pinus caribaea*
—yellow pine, 105 . . . . . *Pinus palustris*
Louisiana cypress, 109 . . . *Taxodium distichum*
loup, 37 . . . . . *Dracontomelum* spp.
louro, red, 58 . . . . . *Ocotea rubra*
louro inamuhy, 59 . . . . . *Ocotea barcellensis*
louro inamui, 58 . . . . . *Ocotea barcellensis*
louro preto, 58 . . . . . *Ocotea* or *Nectandra* spp.
louro vermelho, 59 . . . . *Ocotea rubra*
lovoa wood, 55 . . . . . *Lovoa klaineana*
lowland fir, 93 . . . . . *Abies grandis*
lun, 77, 79 . . . . . *Shorea* spp.
—kuning, 77 . . . . . *Shorea* spp.
—puteh, 79 . . . . . *Shorea* spp.
lunumidella, 54 . . . . . *Melia composita*
lup, 37 . . . . . *Dracontomelum* spp.

M

Macassar ebony, 30 . . . . *Diospyros celebica*
macula, 41 . . . . . *Eucalyptus maculata*
maculata gum, 41 . . . . . *Eucalyptus maculata*
Madagascar ebony, 31 . . . *Diospyros* spp.
mafu, 42 . . . . . *Fagaropsis angolensis*
magnolia, 54 . . . . . *Magnolia* spp.
mahogany, African, 50 . . . *Khaya ivorensis*
—**American,** 82 . . . . . *Swietenia candollei*
mahogany, bataan, 79 . . . . *Shorea polysperma*
—Benin, 51 . . . . . *Khaya ivorensis*
—Borneo, 77, 79 . . . . . *Shorea* spp.
—Brazilian, 83 . . . . . *Swietenia macrophylla*
—Brazilian, 21 . . . . . *Carapa guianensis*
—British Guiana, 21 . . . . *Carapa guianensis*

mahogany, British Honduras, 83 . *Swietenia macrophylla*
—Burma, 61 . . . . . *Pentace burmanica*
—cedar, 47 . . . . . *Guarea cedrata*
—Central American, 83 . . . *Swietenia macrophylla*
—Ceylon, 55 . . . . . *Melia composita*
—cherry, 57 . . . . . *Mimusops heckelii*
—Costa Rica, 83 . . . . . *Swietenia macrophylla*
—Cuban, 83 . . . . . *Swietenia mahagoni*
—Degema, 51 . . . . . *Khaya ivorensis*
—Demerara, 21. . . . . *Carapa guianensis*
—dry-zone, 51 . . . . . *Khaya senegalensis*
—East Indian, 67 . . . . . *Pterocarpus dalbergioides*
—Gaboon, 15 . . . . . *Aucoumea klaineana*
—Gold Coast, 51 . . . . . *Khaya ivorensis*
—Grand Bassam, 51 . . . . *Khaya ivorensis*
—Guatemalan, 83 . . . . . *Swietenia macrophylla*
—Honduras, 83. . . . . *Swietenia macrophylla*
—Indian white, 21 . . . . . *Canarium euphyllum*
—Ivory Coast, 51 . . . . . *Khaya ivorensis*
—Jamaica, 83 . . . . . *Swietenia mahagoni*
—Lagos, 51 . . . . . *Khaya ivorensis*
—Mexican, 83 . . . . . *Swietenia macrophylla*
—Mozambique, 51 . . . . *Khaya nyasica*
—Nicaraguan, 83 . . . . . *Swietenia macrophylla*
—Nigerian, 51 . . . . . *Khaya ivorensis*
—Nyasaland, 51 . . . . . *Khaya nyasica*
—Panama, 83 . . . . . *Swietenia macrophylla*
—Para, 21 . . . . . *Carapa guianensis*
—Peruvian, 83 . . . . . *Swietenia macrophylla*
—Philippine, 79 . . . . . *Shorea negrosensis*
——white, 77 . . . . . *Shorea almon*
—Porto Rico, 83 . . . . . *Swietenia mahagoni*
—Rhodesian, 47 . . . . . *Guibourtia coleosperma*
—San Domingo, 83 . . . . *Swietenia mahagoni*
—Sapele, 39 . . . . . *Entandrophragma cylindricum*
—scented, 39 . . . . . *Entandrophragma cylindricum*
—Tabasco, 83 . . . . . *Swietenia macrophylla*
—Takoradi, 51 . . . . . *Khaya ivorensis*
—tangile, 79 . . . . . *Shorea polysperma*
—Venezuelan, 83 . . . . . *Swietenia candollei*
—West Indian, 83 . . . . . *Swietenia mahagoni*
—white, 51 . . . . . *Khaya anthotheca*
—white, 39 . . . . . *Eucalyptus acmenioides*
mai, 109 . . . . . *Podocarpus spicatus*
—dou, 69 . . . . . *Pterocarpus pedatus*
—pradoo, 69 . . . . . *Pterocarpus macrocarpus*
—takien, 47 . . . . . *Hopea odorata*
maidu, 68 . . . . . *Pterocarpus pedatus*
makata, 67 . . . . . *Pseudosindora palustris*
—, 81 . . . . . *Sindora* spp.
makoré, 56 . . . . . *Mimusops heckelii*
Malayan canarium, 20 . . . . *Canarium* spp.
Malayan gurjun, 35 . . . . *Dipterocarpus* spp.
Malayan kapur, 36 . . . . *Dryobalanops aromatica*
—keruing, 34 . . . . . *Dipterocarpus* spp.
Manchurian pine, 103 . . . . *Pinus cembra* var. *sibirica*
mangona, 51 . . . . . *Khaya anthotheca*
manilihuan maniu hembra, 109 . *Podocarpus nubigenus*
manio, 108 . . . . . *Podocarpus nubigenus*
maniu, 109 . . . . . *Podocarpus nubigenus*
—macho, 109 . . . . . *Saxegothaea conspicua*
maniu de la frontera, 109 . . . *Podocarpus salignus*

mansonia, 54 . . . . . *Mansonia altissima*
mapewere, 63 . . . . . *Piptadenia africana*
maple, Australian, 43 . . . . *Flindersia brayleyana*
—Bosnian, 9 . . . . . *Acer platanoides*
—European, 9 . . . . . *Acer platanoides*
maple, field, 8 . . . . . *Acer campestre*
maple, great, 9 . . . . . *Acer pseudoplatanus*
—hard, 9 . . . . . *Acer saccharum*
maple, Japanese, 8 . . . . . *Acer* spp.
—Norway, 8 . . . . . *Acer platanoides*
maple, Oregon, 9 . . . . . *Acer macrophyllum*
maple, Pacific, 8 . . . . . *Acer macrophyllum*
—Queensland, 42 . . . . . *Flindersia brayleyana*
maple, red, 9 . . . . . *Acer rubrum*
maple, rock, 8 . . . . . *Acer saccharum*
maple, silver, 9 . . . . . *Acer saccharinum*
maple, soft, 8 . . . . . *Acer rubrum*
maple, white, 9 . . . . . *Acer saccharum*
maple, silkwood, 43 . . . . *Flindersia brayleyana*
Maracaibo boxwood, 44 . . . *Gossypiospermum praecox*
Maracaibo ebony, 19 . . . . *Caesalpinia granadillo*
—lignum vitae, 19 . . . . . *Bulnesia arborea*
marblewood, Andaman, 32 . . *Diospyros marmorata*
maritime pine, 104 . . . . . *Pinus pinaster*
Maritime spruce, 101 . . . . *Picea* spp.
marupa, 81 . . . . . *Simaruba amara*
matai, 108 . . . . . *Podocarpus spicatus*
mayapis, 77, 79 . . . . . *Shorea squamata*
mazzard, 67 . . . . . *Prunus avium*
mbaua, 51 . . . . . *Khaya nyasica*
mbawa, 51 . . . . . *Khaya nyasica*
mbembakofi, 11 . . . . . *Afzelia quanzensis*
medang jongkong, 29 . . . . *Dactylocladus stenostachys*
—tabak, 29 . . . . . *Dactylocladus stenostachys*
melapi, 79 . . . . . *Shorea* spp.
melawis, 45 . . . . . *Gonystylus* spp.
menghilan, 95 . . . . . *Agathis alba*
mengkulang, 84 . . . . . *Tarrietia* spp.
meraka alan, 79 . . . . . *Shorea albida*
meranti bunga, 75 . . . . . *Shorea albida*
meranti, dark red, 78 . . . . *Shorea* spp.
—light red, 74, 76 . . . . . *Shorea* spp.
meranti, red, 75, 77 . . . . *Shorea* spp.
meranti, white, 78 . . . . . *Shorea* spp.
—yellow, 76 . . . . . *Shorea* spp.
merawan, 46 . . . . . *Hopea* spp.
merbau, 48 . . . . . *Intsia bijuga*
merebong, 29 . . . . . *Dactylocladus stenostachys*
mersawa, 12 . . . . . *Anisoptera* spp.
merubong, 29 . . . . . *Dactylocladus stenostachys*
messmate stringybark, 41 . . . *Eucalyptus obliqua*
Mexican cedar, 25 . . . . . *Cedrela mexicana*
—mahogany, 83 . . . . . *Swietenia macrophylla*
mfu, 43 . . . . . *Fagaropsis angolensis*
mgongo, 73 . . . . . *Ricinodendron rautanenii*
Mindanao white lauan, 63 . . *Pentacme mindanensis*
mirabow, 49 . . . . . *Intsia bijuga*
miro, 108 . . . . . *Podocarpus ferrugineus*
missanda, 38 . . . . . *Erythrophleum guineense*
mkangazi, 51 . . . . . *Khaya nyasica*
mkora, 11 . . . . . *Afzelia quanzensis*
mlimangombe, 71 . . . . . *Rapanea* spp.

mninga, 67 . . . . . *Pterocarpus angolensis*
moabi, 56 . . . . . *Mimusops djave*
mockernut hickory, 23 . . . *Carya tomentosa*
Monterey pine, 107 . . . . *Pinus radiata*
mora, 56 . . . . . *Mora excelsa*
moralfino, 27 . . . . . *Chorophora tinctoria*
moreira, 27 . . . . . *Chlorophora excelsa*
mountain ash, 41 . . . . . *Eucalyptus regnans*
—elm, 89 . . . . . *Ulmus glabra*
—spruce, 101 . . . . . *Picea engelmannii*
movingui, 35 . . . . . *Distemonanthus benthamianus*
Mozambique ebony, 29 . . . *Dalbergia melanoxylon*
—mahogany, 51 . . . . . *Khaya nyasica*
mpewere, 63. . . . . *Piptadenia africana*
mpingo, 29 . . . . . *Dalbergia melanoxylon*
mringaringa, 29 . . . . . *Cordia abyssinica*
muave, 39 . . . . . *Erythrophleum guineense*
mugaita, 71 . . . . . *Rapanea* spp.
mugoma, 29 . . . . . *Cordia abyssinica*
mugongo, 72. . . . . *Ricinodendron rautanenii*
muhimbi, 28 . . . . . *Cynometra alexandri*
muhindi, 29 . . . . . *Cynometra alexandri*
muhugwe, 17 . . . . . *Brachylaena hutchinsii*
muhuhu, 16 . . . . . *Brachylaena hutchinsii*
muirapiranga, 19 . . . . . *Brosimum paraense*
mujua, 13 . . . . . *Alstonia congensis*
mukarakati, 43 . . . . . *Fagaropsis angolensis*
mukumari, 28 . . . . . *Cordia abyssinica*
mukushi, 15 . . . . . *Baikiaea plurijuga*
mukusi, 15 . . . . . *Baikiaea plurijuga*
mukwa, 67 . . . . . *Pterocarpus angolensis*
mulga, 8 . . . . . *Acacia aneura*
mungongo, 73 . . . . . *Ricinodendron rautanenii*
muninga, 66 . . . . . *Pterocarpus angolensis*
munyama, 51 . . . . . *Khaya anthotheca*
muruma, 43 . . . . . *Fagaropsis angolensis*
musaisi, 23 . . . . . *Cassipourea elliottii*
musheragi, 59 . . . . . *Olea hochstetteri*
musine, 28 . . . . . *Croton megalocarpus*
musizi, 54 . . . . . *Maesopsis eminii*
mussacossa, 11 . . . . . *Afzelia quanzensis*
mutti, 85 . . . . . *Terminalia alata*
muzaule, 47 . . . . . *Guibourtia coleosperma*
mvule, 27 . . . . . *Chlorophora excelsa*
mwafu, 21 . . . . . *Canarium schweinfurthii*
myrtle, 57 . . . . . *Nothofagus cunninghamii*
—beech, 57 . . . . . *Nothofagus cunninghamii*
myrtle, Tasmanian, 56 . . . . *Nothofagus cunninghamii*

N

narra, 69 . . . . . *Pterocarpus indicus*
nave elm, 89 . . . . . *Ulmus procera*
nazingu, 56 . . . . . *Mitragyna* spp.
ndiri, 23 . . . . . *Cassipourea elliottii*
negro-head beech, 56 . . . . *Nothofagus moorei*
nemesu, 79 . . . . . *Shorea pauciflora*
New Brunswick spruce, 101 . . *Picea* spp.
—Guinea rosewood, ... *Pterocarpus indicus*
New Guinea walnut, 36 . . . *Dracontomelum* spp.
—**Zealand kauri**, 94 . . . . *Agathis australis*
——**white pine**, 106 . . . . *Podocarpus dacrydioides*

ngale, 65 . . . . . *Poga oleosa*
ngollon, 51 . . . . . *Khaya ivorensis*
niangon, 84 . . . . . *Tarrietia utilis*
Nicaraguan cedar, 25 . . . . *Cedrela mexicana*
—mahogany, 83 . . . . . *Swietenia macrophylla*
—pitch pine, 103 . . . . . *Pinus caribaea*
Nigerian cedar, 45 . . . . . *Gossweilerodendron balsamiferum*
——, 47 . . . . . *Guarea cedrata*
—ebony, 31 . . . . . *Diospyros* spp.
—golden walnut, 55 . . . . *Lovoa klaineana*
—mahogany, 51 . . . . . *Khaya ivorensis*
—pearwood, 47 . . . . . *Guarea cedrata*
—satinwood, 35 . . . . . *Distemonanthus benthamianus*
—walnut, 55 . . . . . *Lovoa klaineana*
—yellow satinwood, 35 . . . *Distemonanthus benthamianus*
njatuh, 61 . . . . . *Palaquium* spp.
noble fir, 92 . . . . . *Abies procera*
nongo, 10 . . . . . *Albizzia grandibracteata*
nongo, red, 11 . . . . . *Albizzia grandibracteata*
nootka false cypress, 97 . . . *Chamaecyparis nootkatensis*
North Borneo gurjun, 35 . . . *Dipterocarpus* spp.
North Borneo kapur, 36 . . . *Dryobalanops* spp.
——**keruing,** 34 . . . . . *Dipterocarpus* spp.
North Queensland kauri, 95 . . *Agathis* spp.
northern pine, 107 . . . . . *Pinus strobus*
—red oak, 71 . . . . . *Quercus rubra*
—silky-oak, 21 . . . . . *Cardwellia sublimis*
—white cedar, 111 . . . . . *Thuja occidentalis*
—white pine, 107 . . . . . *Pinus strobus*
—whitewood, 101 . . . . . *Picea abies*
Norway fir, 107 . . . . . *Pinus sylvestris*
Norway maple, 8 . . . . . *Acer platanoides*
Norway pine, 107 . . . . . *Pinus resinosa*
—spruce, 101 . . . . . *Picea abies*
Nova Scotia spruce, 101 . . . *Picea* spp.
noyer d'Afrique, 55 . . . . *Lovoa klaineana*
—de Gabon, 55. . . . . *Lovoa klaineana*
—du Mayombe, 87. . . . . *Terminalia superba*
ntola, 45 . . . . . *Gossweilerodendron balsamiferum*
nyankom, 85 . . . . . *Tarrietia utilis*
Nyasaland mahogany, 51 . . . *Khaya nyasica*
nyatoh, 60 . . . . . *Palaquium* spp.

O

oak, American red, 70 . . . . *Quercus* spp.
——**white,** 70 . . . . . *Quercus* spp.
oak, chestnut, 71 . . . . . *Quercus prinus*
—durmast, 71 . . . . . *Quercus petraea*
—English, 71 . . . . . *Quercus robur*
oak, European, 70 . . . . . *Quercus robur*
oak, evergreen, 69 . . . . . *Quercus ilex*
—French, 71 . . . . . *Quercus robur*
oak, holm, 68 . . . . . *Quercus ilex*
—**Japanese,** 70 . . . . . *Quercus* spp.
oak, northern red, 71 . . . . *Quercus rubra*
—overcup, 71 . . . . . *Quercus lyrata*
—pedunculate, 71 . . . . . *Quercus robur*
oak, Persian, 68 . . . . . *Quercus castaneaefolia*
oak, Polish, 71 . . . . . *Quercus robur*
—sessile, 71 . . . . . *Quercus petraea*

oak,shumard red, 71 . . . . *Quercus shumardii*
—Slavonian, 71 . . . . . *Quercus robur*
—southern red, 71 . . . . *Quercus falcata* var. *falcata*
—Spanish, 71 . . . . . *Quercus falcata* var. *falcata*
—swamp chestnut, 71 . . . . *Quercus michauxii*
—red, 71 . . . . . *Quercus falcata* var. *pagodaefolia*
——Spanish, 71. . . . . *Quercus falcata* var. *pagodaefolia*
oak, Tasmanian, 40 . . . . *Eucalyptus gigantea*
oak, true red, 71 . . . . . *Quercus rubra*
——white, 71 . . . . . *Quercus alba*
oak, Turkey, 68 . . . . . *Quercus cerris*
oak, Victorian, 41 . . . . . *Eucalyptus regnans*
—white, 71 . . . . . *Quercus alba*
oba suluk, 79 . . . . . *Shorea* spp.
obeche, 86 . . . . . *Triplochiton scleroxylon*
obobo, 47 . . . . . *Guarea cedrata*
obobonekwi, 47 . . . . . *Guarea thompsonii*
obobonufua, 47 . . . . . *Guarea cedrata*
ocote pine, 103 . . . . . *Pinus oocarpa*
odoko, 72 . . . . . *Scottellia coriacea*
odum, 27 . . . . . *Chlorophora excelsa*
ofram, 87 . . . . . *Terminalia superba*
ofun, 55 . . . . . *Mansonia altissima*
ogea, 30 . . . . . *Daniellia ogea*
ogiovu, 15 . . . . . *Antaris africana*
ogwango, 51 . . . . . *Khaya ivorensis*
ohia, 27 . . . . . *Celtis* spp.
okan, 28 . . . . . *Cylicodiscus gabunensis*
okoko, 81 . . . . . *Sterculia oblonga*
okoumé, 15 . . . . . *Aucoumea klaineana*
okuro, 11 . . . . . *Albizzia* spp.
okwen, 18 . . . . . *Brachystegia* spp.
olive, East African, 58 . . . . *Olea hochstetteri*
olive, Elgon, 59 . . . . . *Olea welwitschii*
olivillo, 10 . . . . . *Aextoxicon punctatum*
olon, 43 . . . . . *Fagara macrophylla*
—dur, 43 . . . . . *Fagara macrophylla*
olonvogo, 43 . . . . . *Fagara macrophylla*
omu, 38 . . . . . *Entandrophragma candollei*
opepe, 72 . . . . . *Sarcocephalus diderrichii*
Oregon larch, 93 . . . . . *Abies procera*
—maple, 9 . . . . . *Acer macrophyllum*
—pine, 109 . . . . . *Pseudotsuga taxifolia*
orhamwood, 89 . . . . . *Ulmus americana*
oriental wood, 37 . . . . . *Endiandra palmerstonii*
oro, 15 . . . . . *Antiaris africana*
otie, 69 . . . . . *Pycnanthus angolensis*
otu, 26 . . . . . *Cleistopholis patens*
otutu, 57 . . . . . *Nesogordonia papaverifera*
overcup oak, 71 . . . . . *Quercus lyrata*
ovoga, 65 . . . . . *Poga oleosa*
oziya, 31 . . . . . *Daniellia ogea*

P

Pacific hemlock, 111 . . . . *Tsuga heterophylla*
Pacific maple, 8 . . . . . *Acer macrophyllum*
Pacific silver fir, 93 . . . . *Abies amabilis*
—walnut, 37 . . . . . *Dracontomelum* spp.
padauk, 67 . . . . . *Pterocarpus dalbergioides*
—, 69 . . . . . *Pterocarpus soyauxii*

padauk, African, 68 . . . . *Pterocarpus soyauxii*
—Andaman, 66 . . . . . *Pterocarpus dalbergioides*
—Burma, 68 . . . . . *Pterocarpus macrocarpus*
paigie, 37 . . . . . *Dryobalanops* spp.
paldao, 36 . . . . . *Dracontomelum dao*
palo de sangre, 89 . . . . . *Virola koschnyi*
palosapis, 12 . . . . . *Anisoptera* spp.
Panama mahogany, 83 . . . *Swietenia macrophylla*
panga panga, 54 . . . . . *Millettia stuhlmannii*
paper birch, 16 . . . . . *Betula papyrifera*
Papuan walnut, 37 . . . . . *Dracontomelum* spp.
Para mahogany, 21. . . . . *Carapa guianensis*
Para wood, 19 . . . . . *Caesalpinia echinata*
Parana pine, 94 . . . . . *Araucaria angustifolia*
partridgewood, 13 . . . . *Andira inermis*
partridgewood, 18 . . . . . *Caesalpinia granadillo*
patternwood, 13 . . . . . *Alstonia congensis*
pear, 68 . . . . . *Pyrus communis*
pearwood, Nigerian, 47 . . . *Guarea cedrata*
pecan, 22 . . . . . *Carya* spp.
pecan, bitter, 23 . . . . . *Carya aquatica*
—sweet, 23 . . . . . *Carya illinoensis*
pecan hickory, 23 . . . . . *Carya illinoensis*
pedunculate oak, 71 . . . . *Quercus robur*
pencil cedar, African, 98 . . . *Juniperus procera*
——**Virginian,** 98 . . . . . *Juniperus virginiana*
perawan, 75 . . . . . *Shorea* spp.
Pernambuco wood, 19 . . . *Caesalpinia echinata*
peroba, red, 15 . . . . . *Aspidosperma* spp.
peroba, white, 60 . . . . . *Paratecoma peroba*
peroba amarella, 61 . . . . *Paratecoma peroba*
—branca, 61 . . . . . *Paratecoma peroba*
—de campos, 61 . . . . . *Paratecoma peroba*
peroba rosa, 14 . . . . . *Aspidosperma* spp.
Persian boxwood, 19 . . . . *Buxus sempervirens*
Persian oak, 68 . . . . . *Quercus castaneaefolia*
Persian walnut, 49 . . . . . *Juglans regia*
persimmon, 32 . . . . . *Diospyros virginiana*
Peruvian cedar, 25 . . . . . *Cedrela fissilis*
—mahogany, 83 . . . . . *Swietenia ?macrophylla*
petir, 67 . . . . . *Pseudosindora palustris*
—, 81 . . . . . *Sindora* spp.
Philippine gurjun, 35 . . . . *Dipterocarpus* spp.
—mahogany, 79 . . . . . *Shorea* spp.
—white mahogany, 77 . . . *Shorea almon*
pignut hickory, 23 . . . . . *Carya glabra*
pillarwood, 22 . . . . . *Cassipourea elliottii*
pine, Alaska, 111 . . . . . *Tsuga heterophylla*
pine, American pitch, 104 . . . *Pinus palustris*
—**Austrian,** 104 . . . . . *Pinus nigra*
pine, Bahamas pitch, 103 . . . *Pinus caribaea*
—black, 109 . . . . . *Podocarpus spicatus*
—Brazilian, 95 . . . . . *Araucaria angustifolia*
—British Columbia, 109 . . . *Pseudotsuga taxifolia*
—British Columbia soft, 105 . . *Pinus ponderosa*
—British Honduras pitch, 103 . *Pinus caribaea*
pine, bunya, 94 . . . . . *Araucaria bidwillii*
pine, Californian sugar, 103 . . *Pinus lambertiana*
—Californian white, 105 . . . *Pinus ponderosa*
pine, Canadian red, 106 . . . *Pinus resinosa*
pine, Caribbean longleaf pitch, 103 *Pinus caribaea*
pine, Caribbean pitch, 102 . . *Pinus caribaea*

pine, Chile, 94 . . . . . *Araucaria araucana*
pine, Chilean, 95 . . . . . *Araucaria araucana*
—Columbian, 109 . . . . . *Pseudotsuga taxifolia*
—contorta, 103 . . . . . *Pinus contorta* var. *latifolia*
pine, Corsican, 104 . . . . *Pinus nigra* var. *calabrica*
pine, eastern white, 107 . . . *Pinus strobus*
—European silver, 93 . . . . *Albies alba*
—Fijian kauri, 95 . . . . . *Agathis vitiensis*
—Gulf Coast pitch, 105 . . . *Pinus palustris*
—hazel, 53 . . . . . *Liquidambar styraciflua*
pine, hoop, 94 . . . . . *Araucaria cunninghamii*
—**huon,** 96 . . . . . *Dacrydium franklinii*
pine, Idaho white, 103 . . . *Pinus monticola*
—insignis, 107 . . . . . *Pinus radiata*
pine, jack, 102 . . . . . *Pinus banksiana*
pine, kauri, 95 . . . . . *Agathis australis*
—Korean, 103 . . . . . *Pinus cembra* var. *sibirica*
pine, lodgepole, 102 . . . . *Pinus contorta* var. *latifolia*
pine, longleaf pitch, 105 . . . *Pinus palustris*
—longleaf yellow, 105 . . . . *Pinus palustris*
—Manchurian, 103 . . . . *Pinus cembra* var. *sibirica*
pine, maritime, 104 . . . . *Pinus pinaster*
pine, Monterey, 107 . . . . *Pinus radiata*
pine, New Zealand white, 106 . *Podocarpus dacrydioides*
pine, Nicaraguan pitch, 103 . . *Pinus caribaea* and *P. oocarpa*
—Norway, 107 . . . . . *Pinus resinosa*
—northern, 107 . . . . . *Pinus strobus*
—northern white, 107 . . . . *Pinus strobus*
—ocote, 103 . . . . . *Pinus oocarpa*
—Oregon, 109 . . . . . *Pseudotsuga taxifolia*
pine, Parana, 94 . . . . . *Araucaria angustifolia*
pine, pitch, *see* **pitch pine**
pine, ponderosa, 104 . . . . *Pinus ponderosa*
pine, princess, 103 . . . . . *Pinus banksiana*
—Queensland kauri, 95 . . . *Agathis* spp.
—Quebec, 107 . . . . . *Pinus strobus*
—Quebec yellow, 107 . . . . *Pinus strobus*
pine, radiata, 106 . . . . . *Pinus radiata*
pine, red, 107 . . . . . *Pinus resinosa*
— —, 107 . . . . . *Pinus sylvestris*
pine, Scots, 106 . . . . . *Pinus sylvestris*
pine, Siberian, 103 . . . . . *Pinus cembra* var. *sibirica*
pine, Siberian yellow, 102 . . . *Pinus cembra* var. *sibirica*
pine, soft, 103 . . . . . *Pinus lambertiana* & *Pinus monticola*
—soft, 107 . . . . . *Pinus strobus*
—southern, 105 . . . . . *Pinus palustris*
—southern yellow, 105 . . . *Pinus palustris*
pine, sugar, 102 . . . . . *Pinus lambertiana*
pine, West coast Nicaraguan pitch, 103 *Pinus oocarpa*
—western white, 102 . . . . *Pinus monticola*
—western yellow, 105 . . . . *Pinus ponderosa*
—Weymouth, 107 . . . . . *Pinus strobus*
—white, 107 . . . . . *Pinus strobus*
—white, 101 . . . . . *Picea abies*
—white, 107 . . . . . *Podocarpus dacrydioides*
pine, yellow, 106 . . . . . *Pinus strobus*
pinkwood, 31 . . . . . *Dalbergia frutescens* var. *tomentosa*
pitch pine, American, 104 . . . *Pinus palustris*
pitch pine, Bahamas, 103 . . . *Pinus caribaea*

pitch pine, British Honduras, 103. *Pinus caribaea*
pitch pine, Caribbean, 102 . . *Pinus caribaea*
pitch pine, Caribbean longleaf, 103 *Pinus caribaea*
——Gulf Coast, 105 . . . . *Pinus palustris*
——longleaf, 105 . . . . . *Pinus palustris*
— —,—Caribbean, 103 . . . *Pinus caribaea*
——Nicaraguan, 103 . . . . *Pinus caribaea*
——West Coast Nicaraguan . . *Pinus oocarpa*
plane, 9 . . . . . *Acer pseudoplatanus*
plane, American, 64 . . . . *Platanus occidentalis*
plane, English, 63 . . . . . *Platanus acerifolia*
plane, European, 62 . . . . *Platanus acerifolia*
plane, French, 63 . . . . . *Platanus acerifolia*
—London, 63 . . . . . *Platanus acerifolia*
—sycamore, 9 . . . . . *Acer pseudoplatanus*
pluang, 33 . . . . . *Dipterocarpus tuberculatus*
podo, 108 . . . . . *Podocarpus gracilior*
poga, 64 . . . . . *Poga oleosa*
Polish ash, 45 . . . . . *Fraxinus excelsior*
—oak, 71 . . . . . *Quercus robur*
—redwood, 107 . . . . . *Pinus sylvestris*
ponderosa pine, 104 . . . . *Pinus ponderosa*
poplar, 53 . . . . . *Liriodendron tulipifera*
poplar, balm, 65 . . . . . *Populus balsamifera*
—balsam, 65 . . . . . *Populus balsamifera*
—black, 65 . . . . . *Populus balsamifera*
poplar, black, 66 . . . . . *Populus* spp.
poplar, black Italian, 67 . . . *Populus canadensis* var. *serotina*
poplar, Canadian, 64 . . . . *Populus grandidentata*
—Canadian, 64 . . . . . *Populus balsamifera*
poplar, European black, 67 . . *Populus nigra*
poplar, grey, 64 . . . . . *Populus canescens*
poplar, tacamahac, 65 . . . *Populus balsamifera*
—tulip, 53 . . . . . *Liriodendron tulipifera*
poplar, white, 64 . . . . . *Populus alba*
poplar, yellow, 53 . . . . . *Liriodendron tulipifera*
Port Orford cedar, 96 . . . . *Chamaecyparis lawsoniana*
Porto Rico mahogany, 83 . . . *Swietenia mahagoni*
possentrie, 49 . . . . . *Hura crepitans*
potrodom, 39 . . . . . *Erythrophleum ivorense*
pradoo, 69 . . . . . *Pterocarpus macrocarpus*
prima vera, 84 . . . . . *Tabebuia donnellsmithii*
princess pine, 103 . . . . . *Pinus banksiana*
punah, 86 . . . . . *Tetramerista glabra*
purpleheart, 60 . . . . . *Peltogyne* spp.
pycnanthus, 69 . . . . . *Pycnanthus angolensis*
pyinkado, 90 . . . . . *Xylia dolabriformis*
pyinma, 52 . . . . . *Lagerstroemia speciosa*
pyinma, Andaman, 50 . . . . *Lagerstroemia hypoleuca*

Q

quaruba, 90 . . . . . *Vochysia* spp.
Quebec birch, 17 . . . . . *Betula alleghaniensis*
—pine, 107 . . . . . *Pinus strobus*
—spruce, 101 . . . . . *Picea* spp.
—yellow pine, 107 . . . . . *Pinus strobus*
Queensland kauri, 94 . . . . *Agathis robusta*
Queensland kauri pine, 95 . . . *Agathis robusta*
Queensland maple, 42 . . . . *Flindersia brayleyana*
Queensland walnut, 36 . . . *Endiandra palmerstonii*

R

radiata pine, 106 . . . . . *Pinus radiata*
ramin, 44 . . . . . *Gonystylus* spp.
ramin telur, 45 . . . . . *Gonystylus* spp.
rapanea, 70 . . . . . *Rapanea* spp.
rauli, 56 . . . . . *Nothofagus procera*
red, 107 . . . . . *Pinus sylvestris*
red ash, 41 . . . . . *Eucalyptus gigantea*
red balau, 80 . . . . . *Shorea* spp.
red cabbage-bark, 13 . . . . *Andira inermis*
—cedar, 25 . . . . . *Cedrela toona* var. *australis*
—cedar, 111. . . . . *Thuja plicata*
— —Borneo, 77. . . . . *Shorea* spp.
—deal, 107 . . . . . *Pinus sylvestris*
red dhup, 60 . . . . . *Parishia insignis*
red elm, 89 . . . . . *Ulmus procera*
—gum, 53 . . . . . *Liquidambar styraciflua*
red gum, American, 52 . . . *Liquidambar styraciflua*
red ironbark, 39 . . . . . *Eucalyptus* spp.
—ironwood, 53 . . . . . *Lophira alata*
—lauan, 79 . . . . . *Shorea negrosensis*
red lauan, 78 . . . . . *Shorea* spp.
—**louro,** 58 . . . . . *Ocotea rubra*
red maple, 9 . . . . . *Acer rubrum*
—meranti, 75, 77 . . . . . *Shorea* spp.
—nongo, 11 . . . . . *Albizzia grandibracteata*
red oak, American, 70 . . . . *Quercus* spp.
red oak, northern, 71 . . . . *Quercus rubra*
——shumard, 71 . . . . . *Quercus shumardii*
——southern, 71 . . . . . *Quercus falcata* var. *falcata*
——swamp, 71 . . . . . *Quercus falcata* var. *pagodaefolia*
——true, 71 . . . . . *Quercus rubra*
—peroba, 15 . . . . . *Aspidosperma* spp.
—pine, 107 . . . . . *Pinus resinosa*
——, 107 . . . . . *Pinus sylvestris*
red pine, Canadian, 106 . . . *Pinus resinosa*
—**selangan,** 80 . . . . . *Shorea guiso*
red selangan, 79 . . . . . *Shorea albida*
—seraya, 77 . . . . . *Shorea* spp.
redwood, 106 . . . . . *Pinus sylvestris*
redwood, 109 . . . . . *Sequoia sempervirens*
redwood, Andaman, 67 . . . *Pterocarpus dalbergioides*
—Archangel etc., 107** . . . *Pinus sylvestris*
—Californian, 109 . . . . . *Sequoia sempervirens*
—Zambesi, 15 . . . . . *Baikiaea plurijuga*
Rhodesian copalwood, 46 . . . *Guibourtia coleosperma*
Rhodesian mahogany, 47 . . . *Guibourtia coleosperma*
Rhodesian teak, 14 . . . . *Baikiaea plurijuga*
rimu, 96 . . . . . *Dacrydium cupressinum*
Rio rosewood, 31 . . . . . *Dalbergia nigra*
robinia, 72 . . . . . *Robinia pseudoacacia*
robusta, 67 . . . . . *Populus robusta*
rock elm, 88 . . . . . *Ulmus thomasii*
rock elm, Canadian, 89 . . . *Ulmus thomasii*
rock maple, 8 . . . . . *Acer saccharum*
Rocky Mountain spruce, 101 . . *Picea engelmannii*
rosewood, African, 47 . . . . *Guibourtia demeusei*
—Bahia, 31 . . . . . *Dalbergia nigra*
rosewood, Brazilian, 30 . . . *Dalbergia nigra*
rosewood, East Indian, 29. . . *Dalbergia latifolia*

**Baltic, Finnish, Polish, Siberian, Swedish.

rosewood, Honduras, 30 . . . *Dalbergia stevensonii*
—Indian, 28 . . . . . *Dalbergia latifolia*
rosewood, New Guinea, 69 . . *Pterocarpus indicus*
—Rio, 31 . . . . . *Dalbergia nigra*
Russian whitewood, 101 . . . *Picea abies*

S

sain, 85 . . . . . *Terminalia alata*
St. John spruce, 101 . . . . *Picea* spp.
sal, 80 . . . . . *Shorea robusta*
saligna gum, 40 . . . . . *Eucalyptus saligna*
salmwood, 28 . . . . . *Cordia alliodora*
samba, 87 . . . . . *Triplochiton scleroxylon*
San Domingan satinwood, 43 . *Fagara flava*
San Domingo boxwood, 62 . . *Phyllostylon brasiliensis*
San Domingo mahogany, 83 . . *Swietenia mahagoni*
sandalwood, 72 . . . . . *Santalum album*
sandbox, 49 . . . . . *Hura crepitans*
sanga sanga, 71 . . . . . *Ricinodendron heudelotii*
sangre palo, 89 . . . . . *Virola koschnyi*
Santa Maria, 20 . . . . . *Calophyllum brasiliense* var. *rekoi*
sao, 47 . . . . . *Hopea odorata*
sap gum, 53 . . . . . *Liquidambar styraciflua*
sapele, 38 . . . . . *Entandrophragma cylindricum*
sapele, heavy, 39 . . . . . *Entrandrophragma candollei*
Sapele mahogany, 39 . . . . *Entrandrophragma cylindricum*
Sapelewood, 39 . . . . . *Entandrophragma cylindricum*
sapelli, 39 . . . . . *Entandrophragma cylindricum*
sapelli, acajou, 39 . . . . . *Entandrophragma cylindricum*
sapodilla, 8 . . . . . *Achras sapota*
Sarawak gurjun, 35 . . . . *Dipterocarpus* spp.
Sarawak kapur, 36 . . . . *Dryobalanops* spp.
Sarawak kauri, 95 . . . . . *Agathis alba*
Sarawak keruing, 34 . . . . *Dipterocarpus* spp.
sasswood, 39 . . . . . *Erythrophleum ivorense*
—, 39 . . . . . *Erythrophleum guineense*
satin walnut, 53 . . . . . *Liquidambar styraciflua*
satiné, 18 . . . . . *Brosimum paraense*
satiné rubané, 19 . . . . . *Brosimum paraense*
satinwood, African, 42 . . . *Fagara macrophylla*
—Ceylon, 26 . . . . . *Chloroxylon swietenia*
satinwood, East Indian, 27 . . *Chloroxylon swietenia*
—Jamaica, 43 . . . . . *Fagara flava*
—Nigerian, 35 . . . . . *Distemonanthus benthamianus*
—Nigerian yellow, 35 . . . . *Distemonanthus benthamianus*
—San Domingan, 43 . . . . *Fagara flava*
satinwood, West Indian, 42 . . *Fagara flava*
scented guarea, 47 . . . . . *Guarea cedrata*
—mahogany, 39 . . . . . *Entandrophragma cylindricum*
Scotch elm, 89 . . . . . *Ulmus glabra*
Scots fir, 107 . . . . . *Pinus sylvestris*
Scots pine, 106 . . . . . *Pinus sylvestris*
selangan, red, 79 . . . . . *Shorea albida*
selangan, red, 80 . . . . . *Shorea guiso*
selangan batu, 80 . . . . . *Shorea* spp.
——46 . . . . . *Hopea* spp.
selangan batu merah, 81 . . . *Shorea guiso*
—kacha, 77 . . . . . *Shorea* spp.
—merah, 79 . . . . . *Shorea* spp.
sempilor, 96 . . . . . *Dacrydium elatum*
sen, 8 . . . . . *Acanthopanax ricinifolius*

sepetir, 66 . . . . . *Pseudosindora palustris*
—, 80 . . . . . *Sindora* spp.
sequoia, 108 . . . . . *Sequoia sempervirens*
seraya, dark red, 78 . . . . *Shorea* spp.
—, light red, 76 . . . . . *Shorea* spp.
seraya, red, 77 . . . . . *Shorea* spp.
seraya, white, 60 . . . . . *Parashorea plicata*
—yellow, 76 . . . . . *Shorea* spp.
seraya kacha, 77 . . . . . *Shorea* spp.
—merah, 77 . . . . . *Shorea* spp.
seringawan, 79 . . . . . *Shorea albida*
sessile oak, 71 . . . . . *Quercus petraea*
shagbark hickory, 23 . . . . *Carya ovata*
shellbark hickory, 23 . . . . *Carya laciniosa*
shina, 87 . . . . . *Tilia japonica*
shinanoki, 87 . . . . . *Tilia japonica*
shisham, 31 . . . . . *Dalbergia sissoo*
shumard red oak, 71 . . . . *Quercus shumardii*
Siamese gurjun, 33 . . . . . *Dipterocarpus* spp.
Siberian cedar, 103 . . . . . *Pinus cembra* var. *sibirica*
Siberian larch, 98 . . . . . *Larix sibirica*
Siberian pine, 103 . . . . . *Pinus cembra* var. *sibirica*
—redwood, 107 . . . . . *Pinus sylvestris*
Siberian yellow pine, 102 . . . *Pinus cembra* var. *sibirica*
sida, 55 . . . . . *Lovoa klaineana*
silk cotton, 25 . . . . . *Ceiba pentandra*
silkwood, maple, 43 . . . . *Flindersia brayleyana*
silky oak, African, 45 . . . . *Grevillea robusta*
silky oak, Australian, 20 . . . *Cardwellia sublimis*
silky oak, northern, 21 . . . *Cardwellia sublimis*
silver beech, 56 . . . . . *Nothofagus menziesii*
silver birch, 17 . . . . . *Betula pubescens*
silver fir, 92 . . . . . *Abies alba*
silver fir, 93 . . . . . *Abies amabilis*
— —Pacific, 93 . . . . . *Abies amabilis*
—maple, 9 . . . . . *Acer saccharinum*
—pine, European, 93 . . . . *Abies alba*
—spruce, 101 . . . . . *Picea sitchensis*
silver-grey wood, Indian, 84 . . *Terminalia bialata*
simaruba, 80 . . . . . *Simaruba amara*
simarupa, 81 . . . . . *Simaruba amara*
sindru, 13 . . . . . *Alstonia congensis*
sipo, 39 . . . . . *Entandrophragma utile*
siris, 11 . . . . . *Albizzia lebbek*
sissoo, 30 . . . . . *Dalbergia sissoo*
Sitka spruce, 100 . . . . . *Picea sitchensis*
Slavonian ash, 45 . . . . . *Fraxinus excelsior*
—beech, 43 . . . . . *Fagus sylvatica*
—oak, 71 . . . . . *Quercus robur*
smooth-leaved elm, 88 . . . . *Ulmus carpinifolia*
snakewood, 62 . . . . . *Piratinera guianensis*
sobu, 27 . . . . . *Cleistopholis patens*
soft elm, 89 . . . . . *Ulmus americana*
soft maple, 8 . . . . . *Acer rubrum*
soft pine, 103 . . . . . *Pinus lambertiana*
—pine, 103 . . . . . *Pinus monticola*
—pine, 107 . . . . . *Pinus strobus*
—wallaba, 39 . . . . . *Eperua falcata*
sompong, 87 . . . . . *Tetrameles nudiflora*
South American cedar, 24 . . . *Cedrela fissilis*
South Queensland kauri, 95 . . *Agathis robusta*
southern blue gum, 40 . . . . *Eucalyptus globulus*

southern cypress, 108 . . . . *Taxodium distichum*
southern pine, 105 . . . . . *Pinus palustris*
—red oak, 71 . . . . . *Quercus falcata* var. *falcata*
southern white cedar, 96 . . . *Chamaecyparis thyoides*
southern yellow pine, 105 . . . *Pinus palustris*
Southland beech, 57 . . . . *Nothofagus menziesii*
Spanish chestnut, 23 . . . . *Castanea sativa*
—oak, 71 . . . . . *Quercus falcata* var. *falcata*
spotted gum, 40 . . . . . *Eucalyptus maculata*
spruce, common, 101 . . . . *Picea abies*
spruce, eastern Canadian, 100. . *Picea* spp.
—**Engelmann,** 100 . . . . . *Picea engelmannii*
—**European,** 100 . . . . . *Picea abies*
spruce, hemlock, 111 . . . . *Tsuga canadensis*
—Maritime, 101 . . . . . *Picea* spp.
—mountain, 101 . . . . . *Picea engelmannii*
—New Brunswick, 101 . . . *Picea* spp.
—Norway, 101 . . . . . *Picea abies*
—Nova Scotia, 101 . . . . *Picea* spp.
—Quebec, 101 . . . . . *Picea* spp.
—Rocky Mountain, 101 . . . *Picea engelmannii*
—St. John, 101 . . . . . *Picea* spp.
—silver, 101 . . . . . *Picea sitchensis*
spruce, Sitka, 100 . . . . . *Picea sitchensis*
spruce, tideland, 101 . . . . *Picea sitchensis* -
spruce, western white, 100 . . *Picea glauca* var. *albertiana*
spruce, white, 101 . . . . . *Picea* spp.
sterculia, brown, 80 . . . . *Sterculia rhinopetala*
—**yellow,** 80 . . . . . *Sterculia oblonga*
stoolwood, 13 . . . . . *Alstonia congensis*
stringybark, messmate, 41 . . *Eucalyptus obliqua*
stringybark, yellow, 38 . . . *Eucalyptus acmenioides*
subaha, 57 . . . . . *Mitragyna ciliata*
sucupira, 16 . . . . . *Bowdichia* spp.
sucupira, black, 17 . . . . . *Bowdichia* spp.
sugar pine, 102 . . . . . *Pinus lambertiana*
sugi, 96 . . . . . *Cryptomeria japonica*
swamp chestnut oak, 71 . . . *Quercus michauxii*
—cypress, 109 . . . . . *Taxodium distichum*
—red oak, 71 . . . . . *Quercus falcata* var. *pagodaefolia*
—Spanish oak, 71 . . . . . *Quercus falcata* var. *pagodaefolia*
Swedish aspen, 65 . . . . . *Populus tremula*
—birch, 17 . . . . . *Betula verrucosa*
—redwood, 107 . . . . . *Pinus sylvestris*
—whitewood, 101 . . . . . *Picea abies*
sweet chestnut, 22 . . . . . *Castanea sativa*
sweet gum, 53 . . . . . *Liquidambar styraciflua*
—pecan, 23 . . . . . *Carya illinoensis*
sycamore, 8 . . . . . *Acer pseudoplatanus*
sycamore, 65 . . . . . *Platanus occidentalis*
—plane, 9 . . . . . *Acer pseudoplatanus*
Sydney blue gum, 41 . . . . *Eucalyptus saligna*

T

ta khian nu, 15 . . . . . *Anogeissus acuminata*
Tabasco cedar, 25 . . . . . *Cedrela mexicana*
—mahogany, 83 . . . . . *Swietenia macrophylla*
tacamahac poplar, 65 . . . . *Populus balsamifera*
takien, 47 . . . . . *Hopea odorata*
Takoradi mahogany, 51 . . . *Khaya ivorensis*

tali, 39 . . . . . *Erythrophleum ivorense*
—, 39 . . . . . *Erythrophleum guineense*
tallowwood, 40 . . . . . *Eucalyptus microcorys*
tamalan, 31 . . . . . *Dalbergia oliveri*
tamarack, 99 . . . . . *Larix laricina*
tamarack larch, 98 . . . . . *Larix laricina*
tamo, 45 . . . . . *Fraxinus mandshurica*
tangare, 21 . . . . . *Carapa guianensis*
tangile, 79 . . . . . *Shorea polysperma*
—mahogany, 79 . . . . . *Shorea polysperma*
tanne, 93 . . . . . *Abies alba*
tapsava, 89 . . . . . *Virola koschnyi*
Tasmanian beech, 57 . . . . *Nothofagus cunninghamii*
Tasmanian myrtle, 56 . . . . *Nothofagus cunninghamii*
—**oak,** 40 . . . . . *Eucalyptus gigantea*
tasua, 12 . . . . . *Amoora polystachya*
tatajuba, 27 . . . . . *Chlorophora tinctoria*
taukkyan, 85 . . . . . *Terminalia alata*
tchitola, 69 . . . . . *Pterygopodium oxyphyllum*
teak, 86 . . . . . *Tectona grandis*
teak, African, 27 . . . . . *Chlorophora excelsa*
teak, Borneo, 49 . . . . . *Intsia bijuga*
—Brunei, 37 . . . . . *Dryobalanops* spp.
teak, Rhodesian, 14 . . . . *Baikiaea plurijuga*
tepa, 52 . . . . . *Laurelia serrata*
Thailand gurjun, 33 . . . . *Dipterocarpus* spp.
thingadu, 60 . . . . . *Parashorea stellata*
thingan, 46 . . . . . *Hopea odorata*
thitka, 60 . . . . . *Pentace burmanica*
thitto, 73 . . . . . *Sandoricum indicum*
thuya, 110 . . . . . *Tetraclinis articulata*
tiama, 37 . . . . . *Entandrophragma angolense*
tiaong, 79 . . . . . *Shorea* sp.
tideland spruce, 101 . . . . *Picea sitchensis*
tigerwood, 55 . . . . . *Lovoa klaineana*
—, 15 . . . . . *Astronium fraxinifolium*
tola, 69 . . . . . *Pterygopodium oxyphyllum*
—white, 45 . . . . . *Gossweilerodendron balsamiferum*
tola branca, 45 . . . . . *Gossweilerodendron balsamiferum*
—chimfuta, 69 . . . . . *Pterygopodium oxyphyllum*
—mafuta, 69 . . . . . *Pterygopodium oxyphyllum*
toon, 25 . . . . . *Cedrela toona*
totara, 108 . . . . . *Podocarpus totara*
Trinidad cedar, 25 . . . . . *Cedrela mexicana*
true red oak, 71 . . . . . *Quercus borealis*
—white oak, 71 . . . . . *Quercus alba*
tsongutti, 13 . . . . . *Alstonia congensis*
tule, 27 . . . . . *Chlorophora excelsa*
tulip poplar, 53 . . . . . *Liriodendron tulipifera*
—tree, 53 . . . . . *Liriodendron tulipifera*
tulip wood, Brazilian, 30 . . . *Dalbergia frutescens* var. *tomentosa*
——**Burma,** 30 . . . . . *Dalbergia oliveri*
tupelo, 58 . . . . . *Nyssa aquatica*
tupelo, black, 59 . . . . . *Nyssa sylvatica*
—water, 59 . . . . . *Nyssa aquatica*
tupelo gum, 59 . . . . . *Nyssa aquatica*
Turkey boxwood, 19 . . . . *Buxus sempervirens*
Turkey oak, 68 . . . . . *Quercus cerris*
turpentine, 84 . . . . . *Syncarpia glomulifera*

U

ucuhuba, 91 . . . . . *Virola surinamensis*
ulmo, 40 . . . . . *Eucryphia cordifolia*
umbaua, 51 . . . . . *Khaya nyasica*
umgusi, 15 . . . . . *Baikiaea plurijuga*
urat mata, 61 . . . . . *Parashorea plicata*
utile, 38 . . . . . *Entandrophragma utile*

V

Venezuelan boxwood, 45 . . . *Gossypiospermum praecox*
—mahogany, 83 . . . . . *Swietenia candollei*
verawood, 18 . . . . . *Bulnesia arborea*
vermilion wood, 67. . . . . *Pterocarpus dalbergioides*
Victorian oak, 41 . . . . . *Eucalyptus regnans*
vinhatico, 64. . . . . *Plathymenia reticulata*
vinhatico castanho, 65 . . . *Plathymenia reticulata*
violet wood, 29 . . . . . *Dalbergia cearensis*
violetta, 29 . . . . . *Dalbergia cearensis*
Virginian pencil cedar, 98 . . . *Juniperus virginiana*
virola, 91 . . . . . *Virola surinamensis*

W

walele, 69 . . . . . *Pycnanthus angolensis*
wallaba, 38 . . . . . *Eperua falcata*
wallaba, ituri, 39 . . . . . *Eperua grandiflora*
—soft, 39 . . . . . *Eperua falcata*
walnut, 49 . . . . . *Juglans nigra*
walnut, African, 54 . . . . *Lovoa klaineana*
—**American,** 48 . . . . . *Juglans nigra*
walnut, Australian, 37 . . . . *Endiandra palmerstoni*
—Benin, 55 . . . . . *Lovoa klaineana*
—black, 49 . . . . . *Juglans nigra*
—Black Sea, 49 . . . . . *Juglans regia*
—Brazilian, 63 . . . . . *Phoebe porosa*
—Circassian, 49 . . . . . *Juglans regia*
—East Indian, 11 . . . . . *Albizzia lebbek*
—English, 49 . . . . . *Juglans regia*
walnut, European, 48 . . . . *Juglans regia*
walnut, French, 49 . . . . . *Juglans regia*
—Gold Coast, 55 . . . . . *Lovoa klaineana*
—Italian, 49. . . . . *Juglans regia*
walnut, Japanese, 48 . . . . *Juglans sieboldiana*
—**New Guinea,** 36 . . . . . *Dracontomelum* spp.
walnut, Nigerian, 55 . . . . *Lovoa klaineana*
—Nigerian golden, 55 . . . . *Lovoa klaineana*
—Pacific, 37. . . . . *Dracontomelum* spp.
—Papuan, 37 . . . . . *Dracontomelum* spp.
—Persian, 49 . . . . . *Juglans regia*
walnut, Queensland, 36 . . . *Endiandra palmerstonii*
walnut, satin, 53 . . . . . *Liquidambar styraciflua*
walnut bean, 37. . . . . *Endiandra palmerstonii*
wama, 71 . . . . . *Ricinodendron heudelotii*
wana, 59 . . . . . *Ocotea rubra*
wandoo, 40 . . . . . *Eucalyptus redunca* var. *elata*
water hickory, 23 . . . . . *Carya aquatica*
—tupelo, 59 . . . . . *Nyssa aquatica*
wawa, 86 . . . . . *Triplochiton scleroxylon*
wawabima, 81 . . . . . *Sterculia rhinopetala*
wellingtonia, 108 . . . . . *Sequoia wellingtonia*
wenge, 54 . . . . . *Millettia laurentii*
West African albizzia, 10 . . . *Albizzia* spp.

West African bombax, 16 . . . *Bombax buonopozense*
West coast Nicaraguan pitch pine, 103 *Pinus oocarpa*
West Indian boxwood, 45 . . *Gossypiospermum praecox*
——cedar, 25 . . . . . *Cedrela mexicana*
——locust, 49 . . . . . *Hymenaea courbaril*
——mahogany, 83 . . . . . *Swietenia mahagoni*
West Indian satinwood, 42. . . *Fagara flava*
western balm cottonwood, 67 . *Populus trichocarpa*
—balsam fir, 93. . . . . *Abies grandis*
—birch, 17 . . . . . *Betula papyrifera* var. *occidentalis*
western hemlock, 110 . . . . *Tsuga heterophylla*
—**larch**, 98 . . . . . *Larix occidentalis*
—**paper birch**, 16 . . . . . *Betula papyrifera* var. *occidentalis*
—**red cedar**, 110 . . . . . *Thuja plicata*
western white birch, 17 . . . *Betula papyrifera* var. *occidentalis*
western white pine, 102 . . . *Pinus monticola*
——**spruce**, 100 . . . . . *Picea glauca* var. *albertiana*
western yellow pine, 105 . . . *Pinus ponderosa*
Weymouth pine, 107 . . . *Pinus strobus*
white, 101 . . . . . *Picea abies*
—afara, 87 . . . . . *Terminalia superba*
—ash, 41 . . . . . *Eucalyptus fraxinoides*
white ash, Australian, 40 . . . *Eucalyptus fraxinoides*
white birch, 17 . . . . . *Betula papyrifera*
—birch, 17 . . . . . *Betula pubescens*
white bombway, 84 . . . . *Terminalia procera*
white cedar, 110 . . . . . *Thuja occidentalis*
white cedar, 97 . . . . . *Chamaecyparis thyoides*
——Atlantic, 97 . . . . . *Chamaecyparis thyoides*
white cedar, southern, 96 . . . *Chamaecyparis thyoides*
—**chuglam**, 84 . . . . . *Terminalia bialata*
white deal, 101 . . . . . *Picea abies*
—dhup, 21 . . . . . *Canarium euphyllum*
white elm, 88 . . . . . *Ulmus americana*
white elm, 89 . . . . . *Ulmus thomasii*
——, 89 . . . . . *Ulmus glabra*
—fir, 93 . . . . . *Abies grandis*
——, 101 . . . . . *Picea abies*
white guarea, 47 . . . . . *Guarea cedrata*
—hemlock, 111 . . . . . *Tsuga canadensis*
white lauan, 60 . . . . . *Parashorea plicata*
——, 62 . . . . . *Pentacme* spp.
——, 76 . . . . . *Shorea almon*
white lauan, 63 . . . . . *Pentacme contorta*
——Mindanao, 63 . . . . . *Pentacme mindanensis*
—mahogany, 39 . . . . . *Eucalyptus acmenioides*
——, 51 . . . . . *Khaya anthotheca*
——Philippine, 77 . . . . . *Shorea almon*
—maple, 9 . . . . . *Acer saccharum*
white meranti, 78 . . . . . *Shorea* spp.
white oak, 71 . . . . . *Quercus alba*
white oak, American, 70 . . . *Quercus* spp.
white oak, true, 71 . . . . . *Quercus alba*
white peroba, 60 . . . . . *Paratecoma peroba*
white pine, 101 . . . . . *Picea abies*
——, 107 . . . . . *Pinus strobus*
——, 107 . . . . . *Podocarpus dacrydioides*
—— eastern, 107 . . . . . *Pinus strobus*
——northern, 107 . . . . . *Pinus strobus*
white pine, New Zealand, 106 . *Podocarpus dacrydioides*
—**poplar**, 64 . . . . . *Populus alba*

white seraya, 60	*Parashorea plicata*
white spruce, 101	*Picea* spp.
white spruce, western, 100	*Picea glauca* var. *albertiana*
white tola, 45	*Gossweilerodendron balsamiferum*
white willow, 72	*Salix alba*
whitebeam, 80	*Sorbus aria*
whitewood, 92	*Abies alba*
—, 100	*Picea abies*
whitewood, African, 87	*Triplochiton scleroxylon*
whitewood, American, 52	*Liriodendron tulipifera*
whitewood, Baltic, 101	*Picea abies*
—canary, 53	*Liriodendron tulipifera*
—Finnish, 101	*Picea abies*
—northern, 101	*Picea abies*
—Russian, 101	*Picea abies*
—Swedish, 101	*Picea abies*
—Yugoslavian, 101	*Picea abies*
wild cherry, 67	*Prunus avium*
willow, black, 72	*Salix nigra*
willow, close-bark, 73	*Salix alba* var. *coerulea*
—common, 73	*Salix alba*
willow, cricket-bat, 72	*Salix alba* var. *coerulea*
—— **white**, 72	*Salix alba*
wych elm, 88	*Ulmus glabra*

Y

yang, 32	*Dipterocarpus* spp.
yellow, 107	*Pinus sylvestris*
yellow birch, 16	*Betula alleghaniensis*
—**cedar**, 96	*Chamaecyparis nootkatensis*
yellow cedar, Alaska, 97	*Chamaecyparis nootkatensis*
—cypress, 97	*Chamaecyparis nootkatensis*
—deal, 107	*Pinus sylvestris*
yellow meranti, 76	*Shorea* spp.
—**pine**, 106	*Pinus strobus*
yellow pine, Quebec, 107	*Pinus strobus*
—poplar, 53	*Liriodendron tulipifera*
—satinwood, Nigerian, 35	*Distemonanthus benthamianus*
yellow seraya, 76	*Shorea* spp.
yellow sterculia, 80	*Sterculia oblonga*
—**stringybark**, 38	*Eucalyptus acmenioides*
yellowwood, 27	*Chlorophora tinctoria*
—, 109	*Podocarpus* spp.
yellowwood, British Honduras, 108	*Podocarpus guatemalensis*
yemeri, 91	*Vochysia* spp.
yew, 110	*Taxus baccata*
yew, common, 111	*Taxus baccata*
—European, 111	*Taxus baccata*
yinma, 27	*Chukrasia tabularis*
yom hin, 26	*Chukrasia velutina*
yomhom, 25	*Cedrela toona*
yon, 14	*Anogeissus acuminata*
Yugoslavian whitewood, 101	*Picea abies*

Z

Zambesi redwood, 15	*Baikiaea plurijuga*
zapatero, 45	*Gossypiospermum praecox*
zebrano, 54	*Microberlinia brazzavillensis*
zebrawood, 15	*Astronium fraxinifolium*
—, 33	*Diospyros marmorata*
—African, 55	*Microberlinia brazzavillensis*
zingana, 55	*Microberlinia brazzavillensis*

Printed in England by Waterlow & Sons Limited, 49 Parliament Street, Westminster, London, S.W.1.